

JOHN BULL

Vol. V. No. 123

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1908.

ONE PENNY.

[Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper]

For meaning of this number
see page iii. of Cover.

No. 197132



*The world is a bundle of hay;
Mankind are the asses who pull;
Each tugs it a different way,
And the greatest of all is John Bull*
—BYRON.

Edited by
HORATIO BOTTOMLEY.

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The Busy City

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Without Fear or Favour, Rancour or Rant.*

Vol. V. No. 128.

Saturday, November 14th, 1908.

One Penny.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor, or the Publisher, at 67, Long Acre, London, W.C., according to whether they relate to Editorial or Business matters.

All editorial inquiries MUST BE MADE BY LETTER.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All applications for advertising spaces to be made to Messrs. Odhams, Ltd., Advertising Dept., 67, Long Acre, London, W.C.

GAIETY THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. George Edwardes. EVERY EVENING, at 8, Mr. George Edwardes' new production HAVANA, a musical play. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, 2. Box-office open daily, 10 to 10.

DALY'S THEATRE, Leicester Square.—Produced by Mr. Geo. Edwardes. EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30, a new play, with music, entitled THE MERRY WIDOW ("Die Lustige Witwe.")

THE WORLD, THE FLESH, AND THE DEVIL.

[The Editor discourses upon passing events and topics of the day.]

The Committee stage of the Licensing Bill is now over, and by the time these lines are read we shall be engaged upon "Report"—that is to say, the "House," with the Speaker in the Chair, will be considering what the House, sitting as a Committee, with the Chairman of Committees presiding, has done with the Bill since it passed its second reading. So far, the proceedings have been a farce. Half the clauses have not been considered at all; hundreds of amendments have not been reached, and not one of a score or more of proposed new clauses has been moved. That is because we have been working under Closure resolutions, fixing the exact time to be allowed for the various parts of the Bill. This procedure, which is known by the alternative names of the Gag and the Guillotine, is a modern growth of our parliamentary system. As we recently told the House, it reduces members to the position of parliamentary marionettes, bobbing up and down in their places and trotting through the division lobbies just as they are worked by the party whips.

Let us just look at what has been done so far. Despite the disadvantages under which we have worked, some progress has been made—progress, if, indeed, that word can be used, in both directions. First of all, after the respectable licensed victualler has paid out, during the next fourteen years, his less reputable fellow-trader, he is to be granted a further seven years in which to pull himself together before being called upon to hand over, without payment, his property to the State. That is something—if not much—in the way of justice, and we are glad to have been the means of securing it. Then, again, the 100,000 women whom the Bill proposed to throw out of work are to be permitted to continue earning their livelihood, and, incidentally, exercising a salutary influence on the conduct of licensed premises; and here, again, it was our good fortune to have secured this concession from the Government. Then as regards clubs, if we have failed to save them from the indignity of invasion at any hour of the day or night by police officers, we have at least made it necessary that a justice's order must first be obtained, and we have further provided that meddlesome individuals

who play the rôle of Common Informers and harass the committees of well-conducted clubs by "objections" at their annual registrations, shall be liable for costs, and shall also be compelled to give their evidence on oath. We, personally, also had the satisfaction of securing the adoption by the Government of two other of our own amendments, the one making the committee, instead of the secretary, responsible for the good conduct of the club, and the other putting rich and poor clubs on an equality in the matter of the supply of drink for consumption off the premises.

On the other hand, the Committee stage has brought about two new restrictions upon freedom which we predict will cost the Government dearly. First of all, Sunday hours of opening are to be cut down by one-half, with a paltry difference in the case of London,—which will be graciously permitted to have four hours instead of seven, as at present, and to keep its restaurants open a bit longer provided their customers are taking "a meal" with their drinks—whether a "square" or light one at the option of the customer we don't know. Then, the whole of the public-houses of the country are to be closed on Parliamentary polling-days—an absolutely uncalled-for provision and an abominable slur upon the people of this country. Even on Municipal election days, the justices may order complete closing! Oh, dear, oh, dear!

We are glad to see that the Board of Trade have promised to take up the scandal, to which we recently called their attention, in reference to the taking out of marine insurance policies by persons having no interest in ships or their cargoes. Such gambling in the lives of the unfortunate seamen has grown to alarming proportions. It is astonishing that it was not stopped long ago.

The impudence of the Bantam-Cock colony is well illustrated by the latest proposal to prevent our Indian fellow-subjects from trading in Natal. All through the protectionist agitation it was noteworthy that, while everything was to be sacrificed to the greed of mushroom and convict settlements, India—the real Empire—was to be flouted and snubbed and impoverished. So much for Brummagem empire!

Congratulations to Sir J. H. Dalziel, M.P.—the controlling spirit of *Reynolds's Newspaper*—and, to quote Mr. Asquith on a recent occasion, "whose constant loyalty to the party is a stimulus to those responsible for its leadership." Alas! *our* chance of a knighthood looks remote.

One of the most interesting items in the Lord Mayor's Show was the huge red banner bearing a few bars of the National Anthem, underneath the score being the words, in large letters, "John Bull"—the fact, of course, being that the tune was composed by the doctor of that name, who was City musician in the days of James I. The general public, however, assumed that the inscription was a civic compliment to this journal—hence the enthusiasm.

Another instance of paying your money and taking your choice. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to one of Mr. Bottomley's recent speeches on the Licensing Bill, said:—

He had a fine fling at his teetotal friends on the Ministerial benches. . . . He declared, amidst cheers from the Opposition benches, that the proposals of the Government would reduce law to anarchy, and legislation to a farce. . . . He warned Ministers (with more cheers from the Opposition) that the proposals were an insult to the decency and self-respect of the people. With bitter scorn he pictured the British elector being told that in his hands lie the destinies of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen, and then finding the same people rushing off to pass a law to "prevent him getting drunk on polling day." Mr. Bottomley's denunciation of the tyrannical democrats sitting beside him was so racy, so humorous, so full of colour, that even those who were wounded by his thrusts could not altogether help smiling. Mr. Winston Churchill stood against the chair of the Serjeant-at-Arms grinning with unaffected enjoyment. Whenever there was a particularly hard hit the more eminent teetotalers in the assembly found their friends laughing at them. . . . The closing passage of his speech was embellished with a great variety of vigorous illustration.

Now for the *Westminster Gazette*:—

Mr. Bottomley's jokes were received with ill-disguised disgust by the great majority of members, a sentiment that made itself so plainly felt that the few members of the Opposition who were inclined to laugh with him found the echo of their merriment quite disturbing. To do him justice, Mr. Bottomley appeared to be sincere, even passionate, in his defence of the public-house as a suitable—nay, even admirable—place for women.

As a matter of fact, what we said about the barmaid aspect of the question was, that the Bill, as drafted, would mean throwing 100,000 females out of work and adding them to the list of the unskilled unemployed—for not only barmaids, but females in any capacity (such as waitresses, cashiers, domestic servants and others) were forbidden to work on licensed premises. We further stated that the only deputation which had waited upon the Home Secretary in favour of the clause consisted of certain well-meaning ladies and bishops, not one of whom had probably ever been inside a public-house; and further that, as far as we could ascertain, there was no evidence that barmaids were a less honourable section of the community than any other class of female workers. The rest of our remarks had reference to other clauses in the Bill. However, as—not for the first time—we succeeded in inducing the Government to adopt our view, we must make allowances for the *Westminster Gazette*. No doubt by now its new proprietors regret their bargain. JOHN BULLS are not discovered every day.

For the most subtle of all the wily advertising tricks, commend us to Mr. Seymour Hicks. This gentleman is a theatrical manager with an eye to the main chance. He has been writing to the *Daily Express* to say that his life has been made a burthen by the importunities of ladies who burn to appear on his stage and thereby secure peers or millionaires as husbands. Hicks Pasha is not to be bothered by the attentions of aspiring damsels, so he leaves it to our enterprising contemporary to throw the handkerchief. He announces a "prize" of £7,200. On closer investigation this amounts to a suggestion that the readers of the *Daily Express* shall send in pretty photographs and vote on them, and that the winners of the apple of discord shall be engaged by the wily Seymour at salaries ranging from £3 to £5 a week. This he calls a prize of £7,200! Now, if the *Express* will find us a dozen smart young journalists, we will, on the same principle, give a prize of, say, £100,000.

Here is a simple sum in rule of three. If it is going to cost the Natal Government £6,000 to prosecute Dinuzulu, with salaried legal advisers and only 250 witnesses, what will it cost the defendant, who has over 300 witnesses and has to pay his own expenses?—all out of the £500 voted him in lieu of salary.

There was an interesting little incident at the London County Council the other day, throwing an instructive sidelight upon the ramifications of the Nonconformist Conscience. A county councillor, desirous of ascertaining what had won the Cambridgeshire, walked down to the tape machine, only to find that the racing portion of the tape had been cut off and thrown away; and upon interrogating the Chairman for an explanation, was informed that "all betting news was removed by order of the previous Chairman, Mr. Dickinson, M.P." May we call the attention of the hon. gentleman to the fact that there is also a tape in the lobby of the House of Commons, upon which racing news regularly appears, and around which we have frequently observed an interested little group of members awaiting the result of an important equine contest? Perhaps he will induce the Speaker to have this source of corruption and iniquity removed from the precincts of the House. It is really too terrible that such a scandal should be tolerated.

We congratulate the *Star* upon its artistic trimming on the Licensing question. "Temperance reform must be temperate" appears in large type under its heading in a recent issue—by way of justification for a leading article defending the Government for its concessions. Our contemporary "sympathises with those stalwart Liberals who grumbled," and explains that the concessions were "made by the Government in order to grease the wheels of the Bill," but it points out that "no vital principle was sacrificed," and the Ministry are further congratulated on dropping a provision "which was clearly in advance of the general sentiment" in regard to barmaids. We do not, however, find any expression of thanks to ourselves for calling the Prime Minister's attention to the fact.

Turning to the next page of the same issue of the *Star*, we were struck by a very interesting little paragraph to the effect that at Poplar the body of a man had been found floating in the West India Dock, and that "a betting paper was found on him, showing that he had backed two horses, which had won." No editorial comment upon this sad story appears, but we should like to know what would have been said had the horses been losers. "Sad Suicide through Gambling" would probably have been the heading of the paragraph—whilst the *Daily News* would doubtless have had an eloquent and burning leaderette upon the case. As it was, not a single word about it appeared in it. O these journalistic Chadbands and Stigginses!

Lord Alfred Stiggins has evidently admitted some strange bedfellows to the staff of the *Academy*. Until quite recently his review gave evidence of distinction and knowledge. Now it is considerably defiled by the cloven hoofs of Grub Street scribes. Here is a fine gem from the issue of October 17th: "The thing that worries us most seriously about Miss Maud Allan is that she appears *literally* to have turned the brains of at least two of London's most respectable, and, as some people think, most brilliant critics." The use of the word "literally," when "metaphorically" was evidently meant, provides us with a delightful picture of a young lady wielding a wooden spoon over a kind of witches' cauldron made out of the skulls of critics. This is even better than the phrase, "literally by the skin of his teeth." As to critics, the deteriorated *Academy* appears to be sadly uninformed. We

thought in our innocence that few students of current literature were ignorant of Mr. W. L. Courtney's name, but in the course of two paragraphs the *Academy* refers to him as "Courtenay" no fewer than thirteen times. Then we have "purveyors of dubiety," where the very reverse of uncertainty is intended, "topsy-turvy leg-waving vagaries," "scrimble-scramble papers," "pretty bad," and that awful barbarism, "under these circumstances." Then we have a phrase about "the immanence of invasion." We do not quite see how an invasion could be immanent seeing that the word means inherent, internal, and this would not accord with the sense of the sentence. Evidently the scribe meant imminence. We will conclude by quoting one sentence which is worth noting as an awful example of the confusion in which the illiterate may flounder: "We pointed out to him that, while there might be twenty taxicabs on a rank, one always had to wait several minutes before a driver could be found." Poor taxicab!

In a recent issue we spoke of the uncertain rewards of heroism. An Aberdeen correspondent now sends us particulars of a case in his own town. While engaged in unloading fish, a man tripped over a hawser and fell head foremost into the dock. Amid a scene of intense excitement ropes and planks were thrown towards the place where he disappeared, but he did not come to the surface. A young apprentice engineer, chancing to be passing, and learning the facts, lost no time in diving into the water, and, to the amazement of the crowd, presently brought up the man in his arms—alive, having found the poor fellow sticking head downwards in the mud and slime at the bottom of the dock. The brave young chap saw the sailor in safe hands, climbed on the quay again, and went off to his breakfast, unhonoured and unsung. Well, not quite. There was a paragraph in the local evening paper. Apart from that, nobody troubled and nobody cared. If this is so, the shame is on Aberdeen in taking no steps to honour its heroic young citizen. If the attention of the Royal Humane Society is not drawn to such deeds as this, it cannot, of course, reward them with its medal. Now that it is made aware of the facts, however, even at this late hour, it may see the way to its duty. The name and address of our correspondent are at the service of its secretary.

The gentlemen who control our Government Departments are not built for speed. On September 18th a young man in the country wrote to the Civil Service Commissioners asking for particulars concerning the subjects of examination and pay of Searchers of Designs in the Patent Office, and on the 21st he received a form telling him all about the examination, but not a word about the pay. He accordingly wrote again, and on the 23rd the Secretary to the Commissioners acknowledged his letter, and informed him that his query should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Trade. Thereupon he wrote to that official, and although his letter was posted quite early on the 24th, he did not receive a reply giving him the information he required until the 30th. No doubt everything was done in strict accordance with "precedent," but it seems somewhat strange that the Civil Service Commissioners cannot answer a simple question off their own bat, and tell a would-be Civil Servant the salary of a Civil Service appointment.

Apropos our recent reference to charities for the blind, we have received the following from a clerical reader:—

In connection with what you have written about the blind and charities for the blind, the majority of these are old foundations, and the benefactions are not kept up in accordance with the *mind* of the benefactors, while the letter is rigidly kept. Take,

for instance, the case of the Hetherington Charity, which is administered from St. Bartholomew's Hospital. This was founded, I believe by the Rev. Henry Hetherington in 1774. A sum of £10 is granted to each successful applicant, who must not be either in receipt of parish relief or have ever received it. It seems to me that the wish of the founder would be that the *present equivalent* of £10 in 1774 should be paid. This would be a very different sum. Surely these bequests want re-arranging every 25 or 50 years to make the gift equal as far as possible.

There is a good deal in what our correspondent says; but it is part of a big problem, and one which will soon have to be tackled.

We like to give both sides of every question, and consequently we must not withhold this tribute to the financial sagacity of Sir Thomas Whittaker. It comes to us from a reader at Bath:—

Your mention of the connection between Sir Thomas Whittaker's paper, the *Daily Oracle*, and the notorious Barker's Bank reminds me that I am unfortunately the heir-at-law of a shareholder or depositor in that "Bank" which, I believe, paid 10 per cent. for a time. I have before me, as I write, an old letter from the Department of the Official Receiver, Bankruptcy Buildings, which says: "I am desired by the Official Receiver to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and in reply to inform you that the outstanding estate consists of waste land in the outskirts of Madrid." That is all I have to show for £3,000. If my relative had taken Sir Thomas Whittaker's advice and invested his savings in the Star Brewery Company what a different position I should have been in now!

But our correspondent forgets. He might have bought Spiers and Pond's!

To the noble lord who wishes Earl Carrington to use his best efforts with the Government to persuade them to appoint a Royal Commission on Rats we crave permission to say "Rats!" Except that it is a convenient means of postponing legislation in which you would rather not for the time being engage, the use of a Royal Commission for any purpose whatever on earth or in heaven is still to seek. We have had during the last laws, babies, and bachelors. We should say that the Society for the Suppression of Vermin knows quite as much about rats as any Royal Commission would be likely to discover, even if every Commissioner went rat-hunting with a pair of cats and a ferret. Let Sir Crichton Browne persuade the Government to introduce a Rat Bill with especial reference to bakeries, restaurants, and table delicacy manufactories, and thus save time and money. Undoubtedly there are many moving tales on the subject, for full particulars of which interested parties are respectfully requested to consult Sir Crichton Browne.

In a recent issue we did an injustice to the holders of off-licences. It is pointed out to us that of 25,000 of such licences, over 14,000 are held by mixed traders, and that of these 14,000 less than 5,000 hold licences for the sale of spirits—with the result that of the whole of the spirits consumed in this country less than five per cent. are sold by the ordinary grocer. We must be fair to the grocer as well as to the publican.

It is idle to believe that all is going well with the County Associations which are to run the Territorial Force. Differences of opinion were bound to creep in—the village greengrocer and the county magnate must fall out in time, and the day is not far distant (unless the Tories when they come in kick over the whole scheme) when elections to seats will be fought with the same political and other bias as the municipal contests. The City of London is leading the way, and at the last meeting of the Association there were some sharp divisions of opinion. There is no doubt that Mr. Haldane and his advisers are thoroughly

The other week a Manchester debtor, who had been doing twenty-eight days' imprisonment for failing to satisfy his creditors, came to the happy day of his liberation. Anxious to possess a small memento of his sojourn in prison, where he had served a term for the first time, he secreted in his garments a wooden spoon, one of those table implements which may be bought from a market-stall at three a penny. Having signed the prison book for his own property, he was asked if he had anything upon him belonging to the institution he was about to quit. He said he had not ; which was, of course, a fib, for he had that wooden spoon. The warders hurried him to a cell, and brought him up at Minshull Street Police Court, where he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour. The moral of this lamentable incident is that debtors should not steal or tell stories—and that magistrates should not be asses.

The story of the lady who entered the stalls of the Queen's Theatre, London, at a recent matinée, and on being asked by the attendant to be good enough to remove her hat, took him aside and confidentially whispered, "I cannot, you stupid; some of my curls are fixed on it," suggests a factor in the matinée hat difficulty which explains much. It has hitherto been thought by the unenlightened and undiscerning that stupidity, selfishness, and vanity were alone responsible for the obstinacy of some ladies. We live and learn.

It seems now to be settled beyond reasonable doubt that the shooting in the British Navy is greatly improving. A few evenings ago, for instance, a man was taking a stroll down a lane towards the sea at Bembridge, in the Isle of Wight, when a shot from the British torpedo destroyers off the Nab ploughed up the earth and stones a few yards ahead of him. In another part of the village a lady who went into the backyard to collect a double-folded woollen shawl, hanging on the clothes-line for airing, discovered that a shot had made a hole through it. We are asked respectfully to inform the Admiralty that the inhabitants of Bembridge do not for a moment desire to stand between the guns of His Majesty's destroyers and any target which they may select for practice, but in shooting at such articles of attire as they may select on the clothes-line, will naval commanders oblige by giving a few hours' notice in order to enable living creatures to get out of the way? Also, shall the owner send in her bill now for damage to the shawl, or shall she wait until one of the gunners has scored a magpie on her husband's pyjamas, or made a bull's-eye on the southern aspect of his trousers, and lump the items together?

It appears that "a wife's dresses are not her own" when her husband has paid or owed for them. We wonder what the law is when someone else's husband has paid or owed for them.

WORRIED LOOKS.—IV.



MR. BURNS—MOTORS AND UNEMPLOYED.

WHAT IS YOUR NUMBER?

Our Weekly Ballot Scheme for 50 Helpers at One Guinea Each.

For full particulars of the meaning of the number on page i. of our cover, see page iii. of cover.

OUR GREAT CHRISTMAS-BOX SCHEME.

For full particulars of this scheme, see page iii. of cover.

"John Bull's" Biscuits.

For stating that Mrs. Drummond had been released "because the Government feared the country would be up in arms,"

MISS GLADYS KEEVIL
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that "the fleet was moored in line abreast, the two ships named being opposite each other,"

THE PORTSMOUTH TIMES
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that "death is inflicted by the doctors who perform the post-mortem examinations,"

DR. SHRADY, CORONER OF NEW YORK CITY,
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For reporting that "a feature of the festivities is the procession of THE CHAPEL AROUND THE PEOPLE,"

THE MONTGOMERY & RADNOR ECHO
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating "we regret to learn that Mr. Austin Taylor, M.P., is still somewhat wide spread, and has been ordered by his doctor to cancel all public engagements for the present,"

THE LIVERPOOL ECHO
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For announcing that "the ODDS at the start WERE EVENS on Barry,"

THE DAILY MAIL
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For reporting that "lots of small boats came in after 8 p.m. and went to the shops in the neighbourhood to make purchases,"

THE SOUTH WALES ECHO
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that "Instances there may be of cool, calculated murder, in which dread of the consequences act as a deterrent,"

THE LONDONDERRY SENTINEL
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For quoting as a "saying of the week," "Drink is the ruin of all evil.—Mr. S. S. Simpson,"

THE ISLE OF THANET JOURNAL
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that, on the occasion of the King's visit to Advie Parish Church, "the Rev. John Liddell, Advie, assisted by the Rev. Robert Young, Grantown, preached an appropriate sermon,"

THE DUNDEE COURIER
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For alluding to a meeting of "the members of the counting house staff of Miss Richard Garrett and Sons, Ltd.,"

THE IPSWICH EVENING STAR
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that a man pleaded guilty to stealing "£444 5s. in notes,"

THE EDINBURGH EVENING DISPATCH
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that "Lord Hugh Cecil was 39 yesterday, and out of these years no fewer than 34 have been spent in active politics,"

THE YORKSHIRE TELEGRAPH AND STAR
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that the Papal Legate left for Calais on the Ostend boat,

THE GLASGOW EVENING CITIZEN
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that a witness "identified the body as that of the deceased,"

THE WESTERN MAIL
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

"RANJI" FLOUTS OUR COURTS

HOW THE JAM DEALS WITH HIS ENGLISH DEBTS.

For several years Prince "Ranji"—now His Highness the Jam of Nawanagar—was one of the most popular men in England. During his cricket days the crowd worshipped him, and we were all sorry when succession to the title and estates of Nawanagar took him from us.

He is now here again, but only on a visit till the end of the year. But he is no longer the same "Ranji." In the old days, if not over-burdened with this world's goods, he made a great effort to maintain the credit of his race by struggling hard to meet the engagements in which his extravagant Oriental tastes and habits involved him; and we have heard that when at last he came into his own, he, to his great credit, set about clearing up all arrears of his English obligations. So far, so good.

But the Jam likes the English market—with the result that a certain number of firms and individuals are now again his creditors. In ordinary circumstances, this fact should cause them no anxiety, for the income from the Indian estates, if not exactly princely, as the term is understood out there, is considerable. But what position do these people find themselves in? Can they enforce payment of their claims? Oh, no! They must rely upon the gracious will of the Jam as to whether and when and what he cares to pay them. Listen to what his solicitor says:—

It is of course necessary that claims against persons in the position of His Highness should be dealt with in a far more liberal and generous way than claims against ordinary persons, but, on the other hand, the sovereign rights of persons in the position of His Highness must be guarded with the utmost care; and whilst everything possible should be done to promote good will between the Government of India and the Suzerain Rulers, it cannot extend to abandoning the Sovereign rights they possess, and which in the case of my client have been judicially recognised by the King's Privy Council and the India Office. Therefore, I cannot advise my client to allow any action to proceed against him in the English Courts. To do so, would be to abandon one of his Sovereign rights.

A fairly strong order this. "I cannot advise my client to allow any action to proceed against him in the English Courts"! In other words, the Jam is above the law of the Empire of which, after all, he is but a very minor "Suzerain ruler." He may order any goods he likes, and, having got them, all he has to do is to say to the people from whom he has purchased, "You cannot sue me. I am a 'Ruler of the First Class in the State of Nawanagar.' I will, out of the kindness of my gracious will, pay you such sum as I think fair, and when I like, but a fig for your laws and your Courts." Is this a state of things which should be permitted to exist? And isn't it time that English and other firms who may be led into business relations with these Indian princes should clearly understand the risk they run?

It is no answer to say that the Jam is not likely to refuse payment of any just claim. Differences of opinion may easily arise. The point is whether gentlemen in his position ought to be allowed to come over here and incur liabilities to our traders, who, in nineteen cases out of twenty, are utterly unaware of the privilege of immunity from legal proceedings which they claim, and then coolly set them at defiance on the ground that their "sovereign rights must be guarded with the utmost care." It is of far more importance that mutual confidence and respect should exist between all sections of the business and trading community and their customers, however distinguished such customers may be; and it is an absurd survival of the dark ages that any man of less station than a member of the Royal Family should be above the law. In a homely phrase, which the Jam will appreciate, it isn't cricket.

"SIR THOMAS WHITTAKER AND HIS CRITICS."

THE U.K. TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION BUYS ANOTHER PUBLIC-HOUSE.

By THE EDITOR.

"Sir Thomas Whittaker and His Critics" is becoming a standing heading in the papers. The fact is that Sir Thomas, like all other advanced "Temperance Reformers," has slightly overdone it; and, as a public man, he must pay the penalty. We have already shown that during his career as a financial journalist—a career which was marked by conspicuous ability and absolute integrity—he, both before and after Sharp & Wakefield, advised investments in brewery and kindred stocks; and last week we disclosed the fact that the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, of which he is the Chairman, numbered amongst its assets the "Edinburgh" public-house in Milford Lane, Strand. We have been rather severely taken to task by some of the party papers for what they consider to be a breach of Parliamentary good manners. We hope we are not guilty. The House of Commons has been very generous towards us, and we have striven hard to respect its amenities. Personally, we like Sir Thomas. We have known him for many years. In our youthful days we sat side by side with him in one of the old Local Parliaments which were a feature of the early eighties. Sir Thomas was, in fact, a member of a Ministry in which we were the Prime Minister; and we learnt much from him. We have nothing but good-will towards him, and the more he backslides from the path of temperance fanaticism the more we like him. But he must play the game. He is the high priest of parliamentary teetotalism. If he lacks the personal charm of Leif Jones, he is, at any rate, free from the repulsiveness of Messrs. Charles Roberts, Gooch, Clough and T. W. Russell; and, so far as it is possible for a teetotaler to be, he is a man of the world.

But, as champion of the Licensing Bill (as a matter of fact, he is, to a large extent, its author), he has been in the habit of saying very unkind things about the licensed victualler, on the one hand, and the brewer and the brewery investor, on the other. The former he has painted as an enemy of the public welfare, tolerated by an annual licence—a man to be got rid of in the interests of the morality of the people. The brewer, in his view, is a bloated monopolist, to be suppressed without mercy—whilst the "purblind public" which has invested its money in brewery and licensed premises deserves no pity.

It was therefore that we felt justified in contrasting the professional advice of Sir Thomas, as journalist, and his conduct as Chairman of even a Temperance and Provident institution, with these pious professions; and, having done so, we leave him to settle matters with his friends and supporters. But, before quitting the subject, we must mention the latest instance of what we conceive to be discrepancies between precept and practice on the part of our hon. friend.

For some time past the freehold of certain property in Bournemouth has been for sale. It is situated immediately opposite the pier, and consists of the Belle Vue Hotel, Bar, Assembly Rooms, and, we believe, a private house. Is it, or is not it, the fact that during the the past few weeks Sir Thomas Whittaker's Temperance and Provident Institution has purchased this property? And as, according to his view, a licence is only an annual grant, with no right of renewal and no claim to compensation, why doesn't he at once take steps to stop the iniquitous drink traffic now being carried on under the actual ownership of the temperance and provident institution of which he is the head?

It will be observed that there is no question of "Ancient Lights" here, as in the case of the "Edinburgh" public-house.

THE HOSPITAL BUBBLE—II

BY CHARLES HERBERT.

The criticism of hospital expenditure is easy enough—there is a good deal to criticise—but it is not so easy to make clear the results, for hospital accounts are anything but simple.

It appears to me that the only satisfactory way to bring hospital expenditure to a level ground where it can be justly and accurately judged is to look at the actual cost of every bed that is occupied for 365 days in the year. Patients come and patients go, the bed abides for ever. Someone is there, and all the time he is there is costing something directly for food, and indirectly contributing his share of claim upon expenditure for fuel and light, cleaning, salaries (medical, nursing, dispensing, official and miscellaneous), and also for commissions, appeals, and printing and pensions, and finally for the building construction and repairs.

The thing that concerns the public is, What is the cost? And, if it comes to much more in some than others—Why? That there are great inequalities in expenditure can be seen from the fact that the following hospitals differ so much in their charge for provisions for their patients.

It will be noticed that the three of them have about the same number of beds occupied, but the difference in cost is amazing. The West London (Hammersmith) provisions 140 beds for £2,846, the Great Northern charges for only five more beds £570 more, and the Royal Free, Gray's Inn Road, actually spends on only nine more beds £1,585 more.

Another inequality is apparent between those four hospitals that do separate the cost of provisioning their patients and their nurses in their accounts—a capital practice, but one which reveals the fact that "Bart.'s" and "Brompton Consumptive" find that their nurses and officers incur only one-third of their provision expenses, while "London" and "Guy's" discover they incur a half.

But hospital accounts are full of these inequalities, and it would be possible to put them one against another in the most irritating way. However, as it is general facts we wish to get at, I intend to take as a guide twenty-four of the leading London hospitals, containing 5,555 annually-occupied beds, and incurring an expenditure on these in-patients of £570,587. Each hospital publishes a return of moneys received and expended, and under the head of expenditure comes (1) Provisions (meat, fish, poultry, butter, cheese, eggs, milk, bread, flour, grocery, vegetables, malt liquors); (2) surgery (drugs, dressings, instruments, ice and mineral waters, wines and spirits, sundries); (3) DOMESTIC (furniture renewals, bedding and linen, hardware, crockery, brushes, washing, nurses' washing, water, uniforms, sundries); (4) Establishment (rent, rates and taxes, insurance, garden, ordinary repairs); (5) Salaries (medical, dispensary, nursing, other salaries, pensions); (6) Miscellaneous (printing, stationery and postage, sundries); (7) Administration (official salaries, commission, official printing and stationery, postage and wires, advertisements, legal expenses, interest on loans, auditors' sundries, appeals, expenses of festivals); (8) Extraordinary expenditure (building improvements and repayment of loans).

Now, accepting the figures furnished under these headings by these twenty-four hospitals themselves, I propose to take the total expense of all of them under each head of—Provisions, Nursing, Warming and Lighting, Service and Cleaning, Domestic, Medical, Repairs (ordinary), Repairs (extraordinary), Official Salaries, Printing, Postage and Stationery.

The total, whatever it is in each case, will make the basis of an average gained by dividing into it these twenty-four hospitals, and that self-formed average will show us what ought to be spent per occupied bed by each hospital. Not one of them can accuse us of unfairness in following this method. We are not taking an average from the cheaper hospitals only, but one that the higher-rate institutions helped to form by their own figures. But it will be seen that in many cases many of the hospitals exceed this average to the extent of many thousands of pounds. And we will start with the Provision item first of all, pointing out that we are examining the accounts of the following twenty-four London institutions—

The leading hospitals selected in order of the number of their beds are London, Bartholomew's, Guy's, St. Thomas's, St. George's, Brompton Chest, University College, Middlesex, Middlesex Cancer, St. Mary's, King's College, Westminster, Mount Vernon (Hampstead), Charing Cross, Royal Free (Gray's Inn Road), Great Northern, West London, Metropolitan, Brompton Cancer, Temperance, London Homoeopathic, West End "Welbeck," Poplar, and Evelina.

PROVISIONS.

The total spent on this item for 5,555 occupied beds is £142,337, and the agreed average from all their accounts is £25 12s. 6d. per bed, yet it will be seen that the under-mentioned hospitals charge more:—

Name of Hospital	Extra Average per bed.	Excess Charge per bed.	Number of Beds in Hospital.	Total Excess.
Brompton (Chest)	5 6 8	5 6 8	303	3098
Cancer	15 17 9	10 4 6	99	637
King's College	30 0 0	6 7 6	186	803
Poplar	30 0 0	4 7 6	77	330
Royal Free (Gray's Inn Road)	29 16 0	4 3 6	149	621
Metropolitan	28 15 0	3 8 6	106	531
Westminster	27 15 0	7 18 6	176	338
London	27 3 0	1 10 6	790	204
Charing Cross	26 16 0	1 3 6	161	189

Total excess on provisions £7,557

I have put the figures down, but if you have a dislike to figures, you needn't look at them; the fact for you is that on provisions alone there is an ascertained excess of £7,557. But is this all? Is the average we allowed them of £25 12s. 6d. a right one? No, indeed! Why, 3,508 beds in the other fifteen hospitals do it for £23 10s. And if 3,508 beds can be provisioned for that per bed, why should only 2,047 beds cost an ever so much higher rate? No, the real justifiable rate is the £23 10s., and if you take the trouble to work out the excess of those nine hospitals in the table at that new—but clearly justifiable—rate you will find they have spent £11,912 more on their provision than they would have cost in the other fifteen hospitals.

In all probability Brompton Chest Hospital may plead that its extensive feeding of its patients accounts for its large charge, but the neighbouring hospital at Hampstead does it for £11 17s. less per bed. In all probability "London" may plead the impoverished condition of its Whitechapel patients, who need quite as much nourishing as doctoring, but so do the University College patients, and they do it there for £6 less per bed.

Here, then, is the first fact while dealing with the one item of provisions.

AN EXCESS OF £11,912.

Before passing on to the further excesses which I intend to prove under every one of the other items in the same way, it may be pertinent to ask a few questions that have arisen in my mind in connection with the provisioning of patients. There are in London Hospital 790 beds, but the provision of meat for them costs five hundred pounds less than for the nurses, butter and cheese fourteen hundred pounds less, grocery sixteen hundred pounds less, bread and flour eight hundred pounds less, and malt liquors and mineral waters twenty-eight pounds less.

If "London" has to make such a mighty difference in favour of the nurses and officers, why does Bart.'s, with its nursing staff, find it necessary to expend on its 56 occupied beds far more than on its nurses, £899 more for meat, £66 more for butter, and grocery £296 more? "Guy's" do not enter into particulars, but as they make their charge for board of medical officers and nurses £6,173, i.e., just the same as that of their 520 occupied beds, there must be some equally interesting facts behind.

The next item of expenditure I shall examine will be the warming and the lighting, the nursing, and the expenditure on service, showing altogether an excess of £48,000 more in addition to the £12,000 shown in this article.

(To be continued.)

A SAD CASE.

'Twas very many years ago,
And she was fair to see,
And as I looked at her, I thought,
"This is the lass for me."

We wandered down a country lane,
And she was very willing;
The stars were sparkling sixpences,
The moon shone like a shilling.

I asked her "Would she marry me,"
She softly answered "Yes."
'More than my heart I cannot give,"
I breathed, "nor offer less."

Then followed one long honeyed kiss—
At least, I thought it honey;
But when I reached my lonely flat
I found she had my money.

A. J. H.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS.

THE COMMITTEE SUPPLIES US WITH "COPY."

In our issue of October 3rd we gave expression to certain complaints which had reached us, from responsible quarters, as to what were considered to be somewhat unreasonable and unnecessary restrictions placed upon the children in this institution. Nothing was further from our desire than to in any way embarrass the management of what we know to be one of the finest schools of its kind in the world. We regret that instead of favouring us with a reply—which, we venture to think, the standing and record of our journal warranted—the Committee has chosen to throw suspicion upon our action, and to discredit us by means of a "Private and Confidential" circular—several copies of which have come into our possession—thus clearly demonstrating the fact that, in the opinion of their recipients, our criticisms were worthy of different treatment.

Here is the gist of the secretary's circular:—

DEAR SIR,—Notwithstanding that the statements in question are unwarranted and untrue, the Board intend to vouchsafe no reply through the same channel, feeling that any such action would serve only the personal ends of the Editor to obtain "copy" by methods peculiar to a certain description of journalism.

(Firstly.)—As to visiting by friends: Each child may be visited once during each month by two friends, and I find that during the present year 317 visiting cards have been issued, thus enabling 634 friends to see the children in the Institution or grounds, where they are subject to no supervision by the officials. As evidence that the visiting privileges are ample, if all the mothers availed themselves of the opportunities afforded, nearly 6,000 instead of only about 700 visitors would be received during the year. In cases of serious illness mothers are allowed to visit without restriction. Further, subscribers can visit the Institution without permission on any day excepting Sunday.

(Secondly.)—As to overcoats: Every boy is supplied by the Institution with a warm Inverness cape.

(Thirdly.)—As to letter writing: It is the custom at Pinner, as I believe it is at all other well managed schools, to exercise a supervision of the correspondence of the pupils, but this is done wisely and judiciously, whilst no letter from a parent is ever read. Very great care is taken that literature of an undesirable character does not reach the pupils.

(Fourthly.)—As to lockers: These are provided for boys and girls, and have not been withdrawn, and they have the fullest liberty to keep their treasures therein.

(Fifthly.)—As to food: The Board have often considered the desirability of prohibiting consignments of food and sweetmeats, as this practice leads to so much illness amongst the pupils. However, excepting where the food in their opinion is distinctly of an injurious nature, there has been no such prohibition. Small parcels of cake, fruit, etc., are, and always have been, allowed to be sent to the Institution.

The question of the place being more like a reformatory is scarcely worthy of a reply. The children's condition, happiness, and healthfulness is the most cogent answer, and I could show you hundreds of letters from grateful mothers to the effect that they owe the Institution debts which never can be repaid.

Should you meet further discussion over the paragraph, the Board will esteem it a favour if you will make the above facts known. Excepting for such a purpose, kindly consider this circular as strictly confidential.

We think the best reply we can give is to publish the following, as a specimen of the kind of justification for our criticism. Will the Committee once more direct their attention to our complaints? They need not trouble to reply in these columns—which are already taxed to their fullest capacity—but, whatever course they decide to adopt, let it be open and above-board, and not "Private and Confidential."

I will tell you of one or two things which have come to my own knowledge. A short time ago a widow lady friend of mine saw her little boy off back to Pinner after the holidays, and for a whole month she did not know whether her dearly-loved boy—her only son—had arrived or not. He was not allowed to write and tell her he was safe. Talk about tyranny, it makes my blood boil. Well, after a time the child, knowing how anxious his mother would be, wrote a note, and got someone to post it on the sly for a small bribe (knowing that if found out the penalty would be expulsion from the school).

Another lady told me that when she called to see her little boy he said—"Mother, my little chum is just on the stairs, and he has no one to see him. Will you speak to him?" Of course the mother replied that she would, and as her child ran to tell the lonely little one, the Matron, a sour woman of the Squeers type, appeared, pushing a book of rules before the mother's eyes, and said rudely, "Don't you know the rules?" and with the other hand waved the lonely one away up the stairs, and said in a very nasty dictatorial tone, "Go away, you are not to come down," and of course the child went off in tears.

IS HECTOR MACDONALD ALIVE?

We have received many letters bearing upon this question, and written prior to the publication of our article in last week's issue, in which, as we believe, the true facts of the case are indicated. From the many letters before us we select for notice one only which will surely dispose of the rumour that Sir Hector Macdonald is still in the land of the living. This letter is addressed to us by the hon. secretary of the committee of arrangements for the erection of the Sir Hector Macdonald memorial at Dingwall, Mr. W. H. McDonald. Mr. McDonald says that he has paid frequent visits to the north of Scotland and found that the impression that Sir Hector Macdonald was still alive was very widespread. The universal reason for this belief was that none of the relatives had viewed the body. Mr. McDonald is good enough to send a cutting from the *North Star*, which published two letters—the one dated May 11th, 1907, addressed to it by Messrs. P. Morrison and Son, the other copy of a letter received by them from Colonel Stuart-Wortley, who was military attaché in Paris at the time of the late Sir Hector Macdonald's death, and an old comrade and friend of that distinguished officer. In the course of this letter, which is dated Highcliffe Castle, Christchurch, Hants, May 8th, 1907, the Colonel writes:—

I shall always look back with much grief to the sad day of 1903, when I was called to the Hotel Regina in Paris and found lying in the room the dead body of my old friend and comrade. I placed the body with my own arms in the coffin, and was present while the coffin was being closed previous to its removal to the English church.

As to how the rumour arose that he is still alive, we think the communication that appeared in *JOHN BULL* of last week is a sufficient explanation. And in these circumstances, and being sincerely desirous of sparing pain to the family, we do not propose to publish any further correspondence on the subject.

PARABLE OF THE MINISTERS.

BY LEON A. PAVEY.

Now the preacher of the Church of England spake unto the Nonconformist minister, saying: "Woe unto ye, for ye preach that which is not of the law, and stir up confusion among the peoples, whereas thou shouldst follow the true doctrine—as do e-e-even I——!"

And the Nonconformist minister answered him in anger, saying unto him:

"Oh, ye of words and of little faith, damnation surely is thy lot. These are the words of me, son of Hobbs, which was a grocer in the street which is called Commercial, and therefore are they true. For I say unto you, I shall not see you in Heaven, though I would all my brethren followed me-e-e-e!"

And the minister of the Church of England grew exceedingly sorrowful, crying out: "Thy words are words of truth. Thou shalt not see me in Heaven, but rather shalt thou be cast in outer darkness," and he gathered up his robes and passed on, murmuring prayers for his erring brother.

And the Nonconformist minister also gathered together his—baggy trousers, and prayed long and fervently for the lost one.

And it came to pass that they both died, and having been good men in their day—of narrow mind, but of good works—they met in Heaven, wherefore both were filled with an exceeding wonder.

"This being so," said they, "why railed we at one another on earth, for of a surety there is room for all in Heaven?"

Our Christmas Box Scheme.

See page iii of cover.

AMONG THE MUMMERS.

A HATLESS EDEN.

As my readers may have heard, the delightfully picturesque Queen's Theatre is now a hatless Eden, and consequently an Eden that is unusually provided with Adams. Mere male persons can see as well as hear the play at the Queen's, which is not the case at all the other London theatres. Only one lady kept her hat on at the first matinée under Tom B. Davis' rules, and she explained that she did not know of the regulations before she came, could not take her hat off if she wanted to, and retired half-way through the proceedings because she did not desire to appear rude. This is excellent. But there may be some danger—I hope there isn't—of the popular interest in the no-hat crusade of Mr. Davis diverting popular attention from the admirable bill which he is now presenting. "The Belle of Brittany" is one of the best, if not positively the best, musical show with which the name of Mr. Davis has been associated. Scenically this latest of the "Belles" is the most brilliant of the lot; and Mr. George Edwardes—and this is the highest praise—has never dressed a play more bowitchingly. The music may not be great, but it is pretty and tuneful, and "The Dawn of Love" is almost distinguished. Miss Ruth Vincent is the most gifted lady artiste we have in musical comedy, taken all round; and at the Queen's she is singing better than ever. Lily Iris is worth going miles to see; and Maudie Darrell is here, too. So are George Graves and Walter Passmore. What (Pass) more could the heart of man—or woman either—desire for the customary prices? When in doubt, my readers may do much worse than Belle of Brittanise.

THE INGENIOUS MR. HICKS.

It would be a poor occasion (and Mr. Seymour Hicks would have to be in dull mood) that our champion stage hustler could not turn to the wise uses of advertisement. There be people connected with the theatres who have delicate sensibilities; they hate to boom themselves, and they are in the business for Art's sake only. Mr. Hicks—and I thank him for his candour—makes no pretence. He is going to play in Shakespearean tragedy one day, not because he thinks that he will knock spots off all the comic actors who have played it before him—but because he knows that everybody will go to see him—and pay to do so. Meanwhile, he advertises himself as much as possible, and in as novel ways as he can think of. Recently he developed the very fresh young plan of summoning a policeman for trespass. Now he is offering to train young ladies for the peerage.

TREE'S LATEST.

Mr. George Alexander years ago considered the possibility of an Afternoon Theatre for London. Since then, Messrs.

Granville-Barker and Vedrenne have run an Afternoon Theatre. I believe Miss Gertrude Kingston has philandered with the idea of late. Now Mr. Beerbohm Tree is about to realise it, on an elaborate scale. It will be run by the Tree entourage, Messrs. Whelen, Dana, and Co., at His Majesty's Theatre, and consequently it will be nothing if not Artistic, with the largest of A's to be found at our printer's. I hope it will flourish; I am sure it will deserve to.

ABANDONED.

By A. HUNTER.

She leant despairingly against the wall. Poor thing! hers was the old story; old, but none the less sad.

Last night he had pressed her to his lips and called her his own. Now she was deserted for another fairer than she. And all in twenty-four hours!

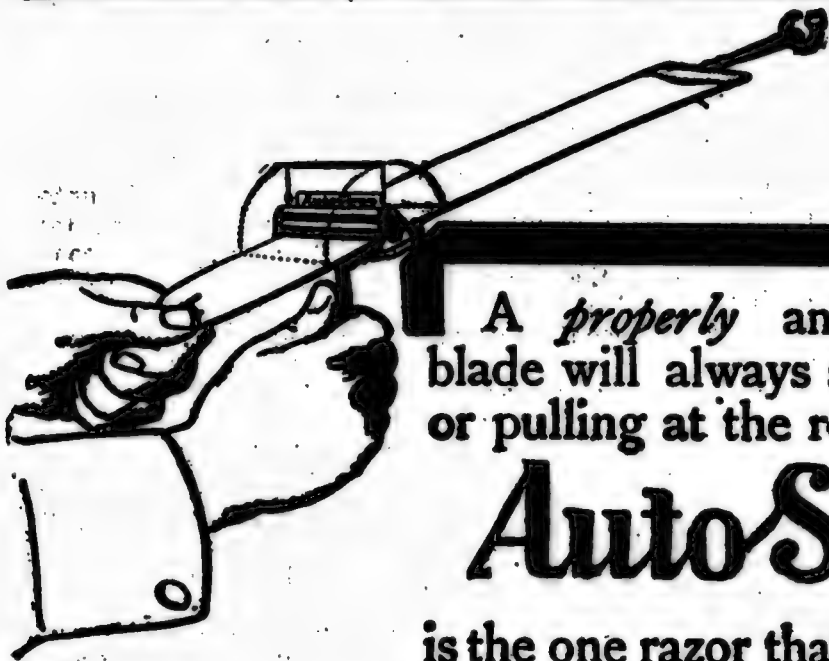
No wonder she stopped there and brooded over her misfortunes. Her early life had been a thorny one, but lately, in the sweet company of her lover, she had been wont to forget the old dark life with its earth-laden cares.

Companion of his tenderest thoughts and moments, sharer of his sorrows, his joys and secret ambitions, she had responded warmly to his caresses, and had glowed with honest pride at being made the confidant of one she deemed so much superior to herself. And people who had seen them so often together had considered their meetings the occasion of a good match, though certain folks who professed to know more than their fellows had declared all along that it would only "end in smoke."

Once before they had parted. There had been a slight obstruction to their communion, and they had held aloof from one another for two whole days; at the end of which time he, relenting, sent her a wire, and, she replying at once to it, the old confidence had been restored as sweet as ever. That short parting was bad enough, yet what was that to this one?

Now she was deserted—deserted for a fine young lady with a faultless figure and beautiful complexion (although she could swear the latter would not stand the test of close acquaintanceship).

No wonder the homely little briar-root gazed enviously at the beautifully carved meerschaum, and, racked (in company with several other dusty-looking pipes) with jealousy, shed hot bitter tears of nicotine.



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AMONG THE BOOKS.

By HERBERT VIVIAN.

"Mr. Saffery's Disciple," by Parry Truscott (London: Laurie, 6s.), is a great disappointment after "Catherine." It is true that the author makes his characters live, but then they are not the kind of people in whom any human being can take an interest. There are 345 pages, and the plot only begins in the neighbourhood of page 300. At this stage in the story the author frankly admits his limitations:—

You will have realised long before this, I am sure, that even as a climax to this story I have nothing in the nature of stirring events to record. You will have understood from the first that this is no more than the history, as faithful as I can make it, of some exceedingly simple and commonplace folk.

I suppose it is a certain tribute to Mr. Truscott's cleverness that any reader should have persevered so far. The reward for such perseverance is not great, for the plot is thin though ingenious. Condensed into a short story, the book might have done fairly well.

"The Prince's Marriage," by W. H. Williamson (London: Unwin, 6s.), begins attractively. It is a revised version of the story of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, that poor creature being represented as an heroic and impulsive hero. Stambuloff is even more absurdly idealised, and anyone who knew the boor will laugh very heartily over the humour of representing him as witty and eloquent. By the way, why does Mr. Williamson call him "Herr" Grambuloff? Quite an ingenious explanation is afforded for many of the puzzling incidents in the real Alexander's career, but presently the interest flags, the excitement becomes fiercer and at the same time more unnatural, and the book develops into a narrative of what might have been. The fictitious Prince escapes from his kidnappers, and reigns with his actress as Princess happily ever after.

"Through Italy with Car and Camera," by Dan Fellows Platt (Putman), covers a great deal of ground, is excellently illustrated, and affords much useful information which is denied by the ordinary guide-book. There is much about pictures, but few people who go to Italy are insensible to art. I am not sure that I quite agree with the author's discouragement of a taste for Carlo Dolci, but de gustibus... especially in regard to what after all is only an appeal to the senses. I hope that some day Mr. Platt will give us a companion volume on Spain, though it is never by any means certain that an appreciator of Italy will do justice to the greater glory of the western paradise.

"A Writing-Woman's Romance," by Mary Wall (Manchester. Mosley Press: 3s. 6d. net), is an uneventful autobiography, written in a sprightly vein. I dare say a good many people will read it right through, in spite of the fact that it is all about nothing. And I should not wonder if the author learned to write quite nicely some day. Meanwhile, I would advise her not to be unduly anxious about the comments of newspapers, which really have very little effect upon the sale of a book. She has accompanied my copy with an autograph letter, informing me that she is sending it, and a funny little card, suggesting that the book should neither be borrowed nor lent, for "every borrowed copy will have undergone chemical and chimerical processes that will render it highly dangerous to the reader." What on earth does this mean?

"Renée," by Henry Curties (Richards: 6s.), is too pompous and mediæval for my taste, but might possibly have appealed to our grandmothers. The present generation has outgrown this kind of thing:—

Dipping his fingers in his fast-flowing blood, poor Bertrand made the sign of the Cross; then, struggling up in Jerome's arms, he gave one loud, dying cry:

"The curse of the Maid! The curse of the Maid!"

With that last, long, wailing shriek, he fell back lifeless.

"An Author in the Territorials," by Coulson Kernahan (Pearson: 2s. 6d.), is described as "experiences, humorous and otherwise." After a very careful search, I have only succeeded in discovering those which are otherwise. The author is not very complimentary to the gallant defenders of our country, for he says that if we turn to the doggerel of Mr. Kipling, we shall "see how genius can interpret the dumb, inarticulate, almost bovine movements of the brain of an ordinary Tommy, and can write them out for all to see." I suppose that this is intended as "humorous," but it is not very polite to the defenders of our Empire. On the whole, the funniest part of this book is the "foreword" by Lord Roberts, with the inquiry, "Am I fitted to do anything for the defence of my country, should my services be required? If not, why not?" If a man is unfit, surely the poor fellow can't help it.

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THE NEEDS OF THE NAVY.

BY RICHARD THIRKELL.

The famous Kaiser "interview" may have been, and undoubtedly was, a bad thing for Germany; but it is an ill-wind that blows nobody any good, and it has done a very good thing for England in uniting all parties and classes as perhaps nothing else could have done, in the determination for a big programme of new naval construction next year.

Besides, the Kaiser must credit England with a phenomenally short memory. On October 18th, 1899, exactly a week after the opening of hostilities in South Africa, he addressed a meeting at Cologne at which he said: "We are in bitter need of a strong German Navy. If the increases demanded during the first years of my reign had not been continuously refused to me, in spite of my entreaties and warnings, how differently NOW should we be able to further our flourishing commerce and our interests overseas!" There is not much of his Majesty's professed friendship in these words. England's hands were full, and Germany, for lack of a Navy, had to look idly on. The following year, however, his minions induced the Reichstag to accept the Navy Bill, which was to double the German fleet by 1920. In the preamble of that Bill there was a direct challenge to "the mightiest naval Power." It is a challenge we could then afford to laugh at, for the German fleet was little more than negligible, and the difficulties in the way of its development were enormous. In less than a decade, however, the Kaiser's fleet has assumed such proportions as to monopolise the attentions of "the mightiest sea power." In order to checkmate its menace we have concentrated practically the whole of our commissioned battleships in home waters—26 out of 32. We have commenced to build a first-class naval base at Rosyth; torpedo bases are to be constructed at Grimsby, Tynemouth and Dundee; the destroyer flotillas in the North Sea have been doubled; and British officers talk, and are talked to, of nothing but Germany and the North Sea.

Since 1900, the Navy Bill has been twice amended. The number of battleships to be provided by 1920 remains the same—38; but their size has been increased from 13,000 to 17,000 and 18,000 tons; the number of armoured cruisers has been increased from 14 to 20; protected cruisers from 34 to 38; and destroyers from 96 to 144. These changes were Germany's reply to the *Dreadnought*.

The amendments thus increasing the strength of the German fleet have both been made since 1905. In that year the British Admiralty, of which Admiral Sir John Fisher was the First Sea Lord—or leading professional adviser—issued a Statement of Policy, in which it was announced that "strategical requirements demand the output of four large armoured ships annually." In 1905-6 this number was actually commenced. In 1906-7 the first of the German Navy Act amendments were passed, and in the same year our shipbuilding programme was reduced to three large ships. In 1907-8 the same number was laid down; but in 1908—after the second German amendment had been passed—the programme was still further reduced to two ships. As Germany has increased her programmes, so we have reduced ours. The most inexplicable thing is that the same officer is at the head of the professional department at the Admiralty.

Last week saw the launch of the *Collingwood*, the sixth of Britain's *Dreadnought* battleships. The ceremony was attended with the usual glorifications, but probably few of those present—probably not even the Prime Minister himself—realised that while the *Collingwood* is the sixth British *Dreadnought* to be launched, and while we have two others—one on the stocks and one about to be laid down, a total of eight—Germany has seven *Dreadnought* battleships under construction. Three are launched, one is nearly ready for launching, and three others have recently been commenced. At the same time, we have three *Dreadnought* cruisers completed, while Germany is also building three. Both Germany and ourselves are laying down one this year.

It will be seen, then, that so far as *Dreadnoughts* are concerned, it is a neck-and-neck race between us. Taking battleships and cruisers together, Germany has ten building to our twelve built, building and about to be laid down. Since France is building six and the United States six, to say nothing of Japan's eight, it is clear we have a

long way to go before we come to the two-Power standard.

In ships designed before the *Dreadnought* era we are, of course, a long way ahead of any possible combination; but if we were to apply the age-limit in force in Germany to our own battleships—twenty years from the passing of the plans—we should immediately lose no fewer than 20 out of the 59 completed battleships listed in the Dilke Return issued by the Admiralty in July. Again, the relative power of a *Dreadnought*, both in armament, protection and speed, is so great when compared with earlier types that it is generally reckoned that no pre-*Dreadnought* ship, save in very special cases, will be available for general service after it has reached the age of ten years.

British naval supremacy is therefore being burnt at both ends of the candle. We are losing our older ships more rapidly than foreign Powers—because we have more of them to lose—and we are being gradually out-built by Germany.

Speaking at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield, Mr. McKenna declared that it was impossible for British programmes to be framed for a series of years, because our programmes had to be decided upon in accordance with the doings of foreign nations. This is a poor reason, because we know exactly—barring fresh amendments—what Germany's plans are. Germany has under construction now (*Dreadnoughts* only) 7 battleships and 3 cruisers. In 1909 she will lay down 3 battleships and 1 cruiser; in 1910, 3 battleships and 1 cruiser; in 1911, 3 battleships and 1 cruiser; and—according to present arrangements—1 battleship and 1 cruiser every year from 1912 to 1917, inclusive. That is to say, by 1913 she will have 16 battleships and 6 cruisers completed, and by 1911, 10 battleships and 4 cruisers. Her rate of actual construction is slightly slower than ours, but she lays down her ships earlier. Our two vessels of the current year's programme will not be commenced until early in 1909.

It will be seen, therefore, that a great effort must be made if we are to have a two-to-one superiority in *Dreadnoughts* in 1913. We have now built, building and provided for, 8 battleships and 4 armoured cruisers. Ships to be completed by 1913 must be laid down in 1911; therefore, even to maintain a bare equality with this ONE POWER we shall have to lay down four battleships and two cruisers in 1909-10-11. To obtain a two-to-one standard we should have to have 32 *Dreadnought* battleships and 12 cruisers by 1913; that is to say, having eight and four respectively already, we should, in the coming three years, have to lay down 24 battleships and 8 cruisers. It is because we are so much short of a desirable fighting superiority over Germany that a great shipbuilding programme next year is essential—not only next year, indeed, but every year until Germany either tires of the race or comes out into the open and fights for what she wants. The famous Kaiser "interview" will be of great assistance to the Government in getting the cash required, even if it has to be by loan. A Two-to-Germany's-One programme, spread over ten years, would well repay the cost in continued peace.

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It appears, therefore, that the time has at last arrived for the public to be enlightened as to the system of supervision now obtaining in this department, which tends towards excessive waste, and the creation of much friction and irritation between the different grades. Here we have a body of officers, receiving salaries of £250 a year, placed, after 39 years of service, under the identical supervision to which they were subject on their entry into the service. Is this credible? Yet it is so! Here, sitting at a desk adjoining mine, is an officer, over 57 years of age, of undoubted ability, and of the highest integrity, highly respected by all the traders with whom his business brings him into contact, quietly submitting to such supervision of a young Acting Supervisor twenty years his junior. There they sit, and, under the present instructions of our Board, the elder official is handing book after book, document after document, to his junior colleague for him to sign, initial, or "hook off," a great portion of the work not only being insulting to the elder official, but which, in any commercial house, would be regarded as absolutely supererogatory, and indeed, if thought necessary, as a reflection on the ability of the official. Not a document can be received and dealt with by the officer, whether of 39 years or six weeks of service, except under the supervision I have indicated. Thus it can easily be imagined that, in the case of a narrow-minded, weak Supervisor, of whom we have plenty left, or when, as happens now and again, some tactless Acting Supervisor comes along, there is considerable friction, with consequent unpleasantness, and possibly Revenue risk.

The time has come for the officers to ask the Board to remove these wretched little annoyances. Of course there must be supervision. And here let me point out an anomaly even under the present system. Our officer is appointed also as an associated officer for the collection of Income Tax, Sch. D. and E. Mark the schedules. This means that officers have to come into contact, under circumstances necessitating the employment of considerable tact and discretion, with professional and commercial men of all classes. Yet no one ever complains of inefficiency or want of tact of such an officer. He collects, in many cases, Income Tax up to £100,000, and yet, with so much at stake, under the present regulations, supervision is of such a fair and efficient character that the officer collecting Income Tax has no complaint to make. But when he gets to his Excise work, he may not receive, for transmission to his collector, a miserable 4d. for one day's tobacco occasional licence.

Of course, the cause of the retention of this antiquated system of supervision is to be seen in the wish of the inspectors and higher officials in Somerset House to retain as long as possible for their own benefit a system which perpetuates their own official existence. It is probable that the Board of Inland Revenue itself is unaware of our petty subjections. And, now, in connection with the Old Age Pensions the same system is to obtain. The officer will do all the solid work in connection with each claim, and great indeed will be the volume of such work, and then, under the Board's instructions just received, in steps the Supervisor between him and the Pension Committee, with all the narrow, petty, humiliating interferences of the old Excise Service of one hundred years ago. It is for the department to say whether this shall any longer continue without one great and overwhelming protest.

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See Page iii of Cover.

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THE DANGER OF THE NURSE.

HOW THE PUBLIC ARE GULLED.

By JAMES SHERLIKER.

A few days ago a busy London doctor called in one of his regular nurses to look after his wife who was ill. Before the nurse had been with the lady many hours he discovered that, from a nursing point of view, she was practically useless, and he promptly dismissed her. She had nursed many cases for him, and, up till this time, the doctor had no idea that she was at all incompetent.

The discovery has prompted the doctor to make inquiries, and he has found that nine out of ten nurses sent out by some of the nursing institutions of London are more or less unfitted for the work. At which news the public will doubtless prick their ears.

This exploitation of the invalid is assuming menacing proportions, and throws an interesting light on the movement for the adoption of State Registration of nurses which was started some years ago by the Royal British Nurses' Association. There are hundreds of doctors like the one to whom I have referred, hundreds of busy men who have not the time to inquire into the capabilities of the women they call in to nurse their patients. They assume that hospitals and nursing institutions are far too careful about their own reputation to grant certificates to women who have not earned them or have been discharged as unfit for nursing duties. The patient very rarely complains. He believes that the nurse must be competent, or the doctor would not have recommended her. And so the business goes merrily on.

The instances which I have happened across during a very brief investigation are strikingly illustrative of the need of prompt action in the matter. To those persons who have never needed the services of a nurse, or have not met persons who have needed them, it may be news that there is as much difference between a fully-trained nurse and one who is not so, as there is between the M.D. and the market-place quack. The trained nurse, as those in the profession understand the term, has served her three years in an institution with a sufficient number of beds to give her an opportunity of learning all that she

set out to, and ought to, know. She has gone through the whole course. She has attended the requisite number of lectures. She has written her essays, and she has passed her examinations. The woman who is allowed to compete with her may have been in a hospital or she may not. The chances are, at any rate, she has spent very little time there. She has attended no lectures, she has passed no examinations, and if she holds a certificate it is worthless. It was given to her, very likely, by some matron who wished to get rid of her. Not that the certificate is likely to be seen by other people: it is an alarming fact that these or any certificates are very seldom asked for. All the certificate needed is the nursing uniform.

The injury which the under-trained nurse does to the fully-trained one is very serious indeed. She competes with her on equal terms, she floods the market, she makes it almost impossible for many an excellent nurse to earn a living, and by her ignorance she gives her patients a wrong impression. Anxious to hold her own and to keep up the deception, she is ready to ignore the orders she receives from medical men if, by so doing, she can pander to the wishes of her patient, and thus often to subject the patient to grave danger.

State registration would alter all this. It would give the trained nurse the status which she ought to have. It would give her credit for her pains. It would differentiate between the good and the bad. It would help doctors to help their patients by providing them with the ready means of securing the services of nurses who are proficient. Everybody must live, of course, but all the same it is important that we should be well fitted for the particular way we choose to take. There are institutions in London sending out nurses with nine and ten months' training. They receive three guineas a week for the work of the nurses who themselves are paid about fifteen shillings. These novices are warned before leaving the institution to take on a case to assure the patient, should they be asked, that they have completed their three years' training.

Nursing institutions who send out half-trained and quarter-trained women, and charge full fees, are a danger: and the patient who pays for such service, after satisfying himself as I have done that this article is made up of hard facts, is a fool.

JUNON TRUE HAIR STIMULANT

FOR FALLING HAIR AND BALDNESS.

From an unique experience extending over many years and from statistics gathered from all parts of the world, we have observed the fact that most cases of FALLING HAIR come within one of two classes—one in which the hair is dry, lustreless and brittle and the other where it is oily

Therefore JUNON True Hair Stimulant is Prepared in two Forms.

We have made a careful and studious investigation of the various medicinal substances which **MIGHT** be suitable for hair troubles, and from the results obtained we have just as carefully selected those which are now incorporated in our well-known preparation.

BUT WHY NOT TEST OUR CLAIMS FOR YOURSELF?

We are setting aside for the benefit of those with hair troubles

10,000 TESTING BOTTLES,

One of which we shall be pleased to send to every applicant enclosing six penny stamps (to defray cost of packing, postage, etc.) together with a statement of the condition of the hair for which it is to be used.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE, and if the hair is carefully and scientifically treated as soon as it shows signs of falling, baldness **WILL** be prevented.

Take steps in time to Prevent Baldness.

IT WILL COST YOU ANXIETY, TIME AND MONEY TO CURE IT AND WITH A POSSIBILITY OF FINAL FAILURE.

Send at Once for a Testing Bottle of the True Hair Stimulant to
JUNON, Ltd. (Dept. 10a, Soho Sq., London, W.)

**LARGE
TRIAL BOTTLE**

6^{D.}

**JUNON TRUE
HAIR STIMULANT.**

**BEST FOR
FALLING HAIR.**

THE CORPS OF COMMISSIONAIRES.

EXACTING REGULATIONS AND EXCESSIVE FINES.

Most people know the smart, well-conducted Commissioner, with his row of war medals; but few have thought it worth while to inquire into the conditions under which he is allowed to belong to this exclusive organisation. It was founded by Sir Edward Walter in 1859. His original object was to supply banks, clubs and other offices with men of good character as doorkeepers, timekeepers and the like. But Sir Edward's scheme soon grew, for he quickly discovered that there were many places where men in uniform would be given employment in preference to men in plain clothes if only some guarantee of personal fitness could be obtained. Applicants soon began to come to him in considerable numbers, and, being able to select his men, he determined to organise a body of veteran recruits from both Army and Navy. At the end of 1860 the number of the corps was 80—to-day it is 3,747.

Sir Edward Walter has now been dead for several years, and the command of the corps has been taken over by his son, Major Fredk. Walter. It may surprise many to learn of the payments that have to be made by members. A man who joins the corps must pay the following entrance fees:—Caution money, £1; General Fund, 10s.; Sick Fund, 5s.; Building Fund, 5s. He must also make the following payments:—Clothing (tunic, trousers, and cap), 4s. 6d.; General Fund, 1s. 6d.; Sick Fund, 1s. 6d.; Insurance Fund, 1s.; Convalescent Home, 2d.

In addition to these entrance-fees and monthly subscriptions, men wishing to join must, if they have completed limited engagements in the Service, and are under thirty years of age, make a deposit in the savings bank of the corps of £25, with an additional £1 for every year over thirty years of age. Commissioners whose pensions expire after joining the corps will not be allowed to remain in it unless they have a deposit of £25 in its savings bank. Soldiers belonging to the Reserve may join, but they must deposit in the savings bank of the corps £5 if single, and if married £25. A non-commissioned officer can become a staff-sergeant by depositing £50 in the corps' savings bank, and a sergeant-major by depositing £100. It will be seen from these items that very large sums are dealt with by the organisation; and, as a matter of fact, the savings bank account showed a balance of £155,083 6s. 6d. at the end of December 31st, 1907. The total sums to the credit of the corps amount to considerably over £300,000.

Now, it might be thought that huge sums of this kind would be banked in the names of a responsible committee; but we find that Major Walter, like General Booth, has, in a sense, the absolute disposal of the moneys of the corps.

Everything is in the name of Major Walter. He can draw out every penny in the bank if he chooses, and he can invest the whole surplus assets of the organisation. We do not suggest that Major Walter has misused, or is at all likely to misuse, his great financial power, but we do say that Major Walter, or whoever may succeed him, ought not to have the unfettered control of the very large sums that belong to the Corps of Commissioners.

The organisation calls itself a friendly society; but, putting aside the fact that the Corps of Commissioners is not registered under the Friendly Societies Act, we may well ask, in what does it resemble a friendly society? We might also ask, Why should a man be required to deposit £25 when he joins the corps? Why should promotion be a question of money? To compel a man to deposit £100 before he can become a sergeant-major, or £50 before he can become a staff-sergeant, is to handicap the married man.

Warrant officers retaining their former rank must deposit £25 and non-commissioned officers must deposit £5 in the savings bank of the corps for every chevron they may be awarded—thus a corporal will have to deposit £10 and a sergeant £15 before the requisite notification of rank is recorded in the Order Book at headquarters.

Why should this be if a man's good conduct has entitled him to be made a non-commissioned officer?

And, whilst every device is resorted to for the purpose of getting money out of men, they are not allowed any say in the organisation. Rule 25 says:—

Members of the corps have no voice or share in its administration, which is vested by the founder in the commanding officer.

We do not desire to criticise unfairly, or to injure in any way, the Corps of Commissioners, for which we have a high regard. But it seems to us that the points to which we have here directed attention may very well occupy the attention of the Commanding Officer, with a view to seeing whether it is not possible to lessen the financial claims upon the members, and to allow them some reasonable share in the management of the organisation.



The Pleasures of a Good Pipe Tobacco

are very real; so much so that many smokers buy expensive mixtures to endeavour to make sure of having them. Yet the required qualities are more :: dependent upon the selection and blend of the tobaccos used than high price.

Coolness, Fragrance, and that subtle and most pleasing quality, usually termed :: flavour, are entirely due to the art of blending and are not necessarily an accompaniment of high price.

Chairman

will meet the requirements of ninety smokers in every hundred; it has every good feature that a pipe tobacco can have, but particularly coolness. It is a pipe tobacco for to-day, to-morrow, and for every day—for the heavy smoker and for the occasional smoker, and one which will not burn the tongue.

Boardman's

is the same tobacco milder, and

Recorder

the same, but fuller flavoured.

From tobacconists everywhere, 5½d. per oz.

In case of difficulty, write to

R. J. LEA, Manchester.

OPEN LETTERS, POST-CARDS, AND TELEGRAMS.

To Captain Hamilton, London Fire Brigade.

DEAR CAP'N.—So the fat's in the fire again, is it? The account of the trouble as I hear it is that you intimated to three sub-officers of the brigade that you could not recommend them for further promotion on the ground that they were too vast. It seems a novel, not to say, a cruel bar. Without presuming to interfere with you in the execution of your duty, may I inquire what is especially the objection to fat that it should stand in the way of the promotion of sub-officers who already have it, who had it, apparently, when you previously promoted them, and will apparently continue to have it when you put them back to the ranks? At present, your attitude on the fat question puzzles me. Fat should be treated, I do not say with more reverence, but with more logic. It is a gift of nature. It is a physiological property of all the best beef.

If your point of view were that fat men cost more in cloth when measured up for their uniforms, if it were that they take longer to get through a door or climb through a window—if it were even that when they are called to put out a fire they are liable to melt and increase the area of the conflagration, I should have no difficulty in appreciating your attitude. But, my dear cap'n, you do not propose to compel their resignation as ordinary members of the fire brigade. At the call of duty, they will still be liable to face the heat, and melt. What you seem to say is that fat is no detriment in a first-class fireman, that it fulfils a beneficent function in a sub-officer, but that when it seeks higher promotion and an increase of pay it is a serious defect in the human frame. Sir, learn that fat was not given to man for his punishment, but for his glory. Look at Zybsco and the Terrible Turk.

The men had the right of appeal to the Fire Brigade Committee, and they availed themselves of it. Apparently, however, the Committee did not regard themselves as competent judges of fat, for they referred back the question to you, which was absurd. Thus any grievances the fire brigaders may have about fat, or even lean, stand no chance of official rectification whatever. It may be that you are the only authority on fat in its relation to fire. If true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true.

JOHN BULL.

To Septimus Smith, Esq., Virtue Lodge, Blackpool.

MY DEAR SEP.—I note that in your candidature for the Blackpool Town Council at the recent municipal election you polled only 23 votes. This little lot probably includes all your relations, who I feel sure would never desert you in your hour of need. You are too good.

Your declaration at that election meeting, "I have never smoked, taken drink, or walked out with a woman," settled you. After that your opponents had you beaten to a frazzle. Such a man as you would be quite out of your element in Blackpool Town Council; your place is in the British Museum. By the way, how do you enjoy yourself when you feel as if you would like to?

JOHN BULL.

To Muir Wilson, Esq., Solicitor, Sheffield.

DEAR SIR,—I believe you have a considerable practice in the Sheffield courts, and therefore you should know better than to make yourself ridiculous before the Stipendiary. In the scene which you provoked before his worship the other day, you conducted yourself so discourteously, foolishly, and to so little useful purpose that I am almost surprised he did not order you out of court. If he was wrong in declining to allow you to "rummage," as he put it, all over a policeman's notebook for the purposes of cross-examination, you have your remedy in another court, but you really had no right to address him as if you were the Almighty and he a mere blackbeetle. Among other things, for instance, you told him in your wrath that he was "playing the fool," and that, it seems to me, is about as gross a contempt of a court of justice as it is possible to conceive. Do please conduct yourself like a rational creature. The Stipendiary seems to have contemplated your eccentricities of manners with good-humoured complaisance, and your "Don't sit smiling there at me" was a high tribute to his forbearance. Next time you

appear in his court I suggest that you make to him the frank apology of a gentleman.

JOHN BULL.

To Mrs. Catherine Lavin (Madame Auguste), Beauty Specialist, Old Bond Street, London.

MADAME.—May I hope that after your experience in the court of Mr. Justice Ridley you are quite well? Did you get any wrinkles while you were there?

Why you should advertise and practise as a beauty specialist, when you only damage people's noses by your treatment, goodness knows. You will admit that when Mrs. Heath came to you she had a very serviceable nose. I do not say she was proud of it, but there it was, whole, sound, and in every respect as good as new. Her objection to it seems to have been that it was marked by three small-pox pits, "a little larger than a pin-head." To the general eye they did not materially detract from its classic beauty. Regarded in what may be called its *tout ensemble*, it was a nose which would have been accepted on its merits, other things being equal, in the highest circles.

However, those three lamentable little pits appear to have distressed Mrs. Heath, and, attracted by your announcement that you were able to effect "complete rejuvenation of the face, neck, and hands, and the removal of wrinkles, scars, smallpox pits, freckles, liver spots, birthmarks, and moles, by purely harmless and painless methods," she entrusted you with her nose. That was a mark of confidence intended, madame, to do you honour. Alas! that you shamefully and painfully betrayed it. Your client brought her nose to you almost daily. You cauterised it, and reddened it, and blackened it, and inflamed it, and made three scars in it. Then, as a sort of special favour, you knocked the three scars into one, and plastered it until it became a large hole. When this became a spreading ulcer, the husband thought it was about time to call in the family physician, and the family physician thought it was about time to call in a specialist from the hospital. You received thirty guineas for the treatment, the physician would, of course, require his fee for advising the calling in of the specialist, and the specialist would require his fee for untreating your treatment. In addition, your patient suffered three months of intense pain and distressful disfigurement, and though the nose may now be considered normal, it must be obvious to everybody that as a beauty doctor you are a delusion and a snare.

This being so, madame, I cannot pretend to regard the damages of £500 awarded against you as excessive; and if the action of Mrs. Heath acts as a warning to other vain and foolish ladies that noses and other beauty spots entrusted to you are in dangerous hands, it will have done them much social and physical service. Take my disinterested advice, and shut up shop.

JOHN BULL.

Buelow, Berlin.

So you are not to resign, after all. Should like to know what you had up your sleeve. Refuse to believe that statesman of your intelligence allowed important State document to be published unread. Anyhow, great tribute to your popularity that so great apparent blunder overlooked. Can't you muzzle your imperial master? Man wants but little here Buelow, nor wants that little long.

BULL.

Prince Olaf, Sandringham.

You return as often as a bad penny. Do stop advertising yourself, or I shall have to send you to bed for rest of visit. Who cares if you have new toy, and did kiss the King?

BULL.

Mrs. Pankhurst, H.M. Prison, Holloway.

Sorry to hear you have been punished for talking contrary to regulations. Don't repeat indiscretion. Tongue surely earned rest.

BULL.

Shaw, K.C., Lord Advocate, Scotland.

Surprised at your statement that out of Scotch population of five millions, two millions live in one room. Anxiously awaiting size of room.

BULL.

Abel Smith, Esq., M.P., House of Commons.

Just heard your constituents won't support you next election unless you go whole hog Tariff Reform. Shall you be able, Smith?

BULL.

WHAT IS YOUR NUMBER?

See Page III. of Ceren.

"RANJI" FLOUTS OUR COURTS.

"RANJI" FLOUTS OUR COURTS.



JOHN BULL: "Look here! old man. Remember, my friend there has to live and has to pay his way."

IN THE CITY.

CHARTEREDS.

What is this story about the Government having thrown the Chartered Company over at the last moment in regard to its railway development scheme, in connection with which a sum of two millions has to be found by January? We gather that a short time ago a definite promise was given of a State guarantee of a loan for several millions, but that last week an intimation arrived from the Colonial Office to the effect that the Government was obliged to go back on this undertaking, and that no financial assistance of any kind could be given. This news was conveyed by letter to Mr. Hawkesley, the Chartered Company's solicitor, and we understand that that gentleman at once announced his intention of setting off to the King of the Belgians, and, if necessary, to the German Emperor, with overtures for one or other of these potentates to take Rhodesia in hand. So far as we are concerned, the sooner some other country takes over the whole bubble, the better.

THE A.B.C. POSITION.

Shareholders who attended the General Meeting held at the Cannon Street Hotel a few days ago had to listen to a depressing story of shrinking profits. The net profits for the year ended September, 1907, were £72,904; the profits for the twelve months ended September, 1908, were £55,886, a shrinkage of no less than £17,018, or a falling off in profits of something like 23 per cent., although the business done was in excess of any previous year. The Chairman mentioned some commodities used by the Company which had slightly increased in cost, but made no reference to those articles which are cheaper. He devoted much of his speech to giving the meeting his views on the political situation, but said nothing about bad management. An attempt was made to get fuller information with regard to the acquisition by the Company of certain premises in Piccadilly, but this was quickly brushed aside. And yet it was a very pertinent inquiry.

The Chairman lamented the increased expenditure. But why increase it when it can give no good return? For example, take the York Road, Lambeth, a road where pedestrians are not at all numerous. The Company has no fewer than four shops in this road. The one at the corner of Waterloo Road—a refreshment shop—may pay, but what of the expensively-fitted-up cigar and tobacconist's shop next door? One may pass day after day and hardly ever see a customer go in or come out. Then further along this wretched road the Company have opened a shop for the sale of cooked ham, bacon, cheese, butter—in fact, a provision and grocer's shop. Customers are conspicuous only by their absence. Why does the Company choose such dead-and-alive roads as York Road for four shops, and why dabble in provision shops and cigar shops? Why not keep to the tea-shops which saved the Company thirty years ago, and confine them to live thoroughfares?

THE ANGLO-SCOTTISH BILL POSTING AND ADVERTISING COMPANY.

In our issue of September 26th we referred to a circular letter which had been sent out by Mr. Alfred E. Carr, of Erskine Chambers, 13, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne, inviting the public to find £2,000 for the preliminary expenses connected with the formation of the above company. We expressed surprise that an accountant of repute should father one of Mr. Youde's bill posting schemes, having regard to the unfortunate history of earlier schemes promoted by that gentleman, and we recalled the flotation of the Bill Posting Combine of 1897, when 2½ millions were asked from the public and only £200,000 got from it.

Mr. Youde now writes to say that on December 24th, 1897, the directors of Youde's Bill Posting Company met to allot shares, having before them a total application of £1,850,000, and upon which they decided to go to allotment, but that they adjourned the meeting to December 30th, when they decided not to send out the allotment letters which had been prepared, having a new scheme of their own more advantageous to themselves.

We confess we hear with surprise of this large application, and we do not understand how, if the sum subscribed was £1,850,000, the directors could refuse to go to allotment.

However, we give Mr. Youde's statement without further comment.

We have also received a letter from Mr. Carr, whom we invited to give us his reasons for saying that in his opinion the history of this company promises to be more successful than its predecessors, in which he says:—

The circular issued by me clearly defines the basis on which it is proposed to form the Anglo-Scottish Bill Posting and Advertising Company, and states the reason why good profits may be reasonably expected.

Mr. Carr sends us a copy of this circular, but we fail to find in it evidence that the company is likely to do well. It does indeed promise a dividend upon the ordinary shares "of at least 25 per cent., with a probability that 50 per cent. will be realised," but it submits no figures or facts in support of this highly optimistic estimate.

THE RAND MAGNATES AND DELAGOA BAY.

Is it by design or accident that the Johannesburg papers should be just now devoting so much attention to Delagoa Bay? Never before—excepting, of course, during the war period—has there been so much going backwards and forwards of Randites to the Portuguese seaport. Every week there are rumours of more desirable positions having been acquired on behalf of a Johannesburg syndicate or "a supposed Rand House." On the top of this comes the cable to the effect that a syndicate of Rand Houses has offered a loan of a million to Portugal in return for a sort of mortgage of Lotenco Marques. These things are not conducive to closing the friendship between the Transvaal and Natal, and they are being interpreted very ominously by those who see in them evidence that The Magnates are endeavouring to freeze out Natal.

THE VALUE OF EXHIBITIONS.

A correspondent directs our attention to the paragraph in the report of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to make enquiries and references to the value of exhibitions. The Committee finds that manufacturers are beginning to look askance at these exhibitions for reasons given in the following paragraph of the report:—

Another consideration which appears to weigh with manufacturers of standing is the unbusinesslike and undignified manner in which they are apt to be mixed up with (a) what they call "fakers," i.e., the paltry dealers in cheap articles of ornament and amusement which do not represent British industry; and (b) the general element of popular amusement which has become part of the life of the modern exhibition. There is an opinion that exhibitions are kept open less with a view to the furtherance of trade interests than with the object of attracting visitors and achieving financial success from the receipt of gate money. The number of side shows and other entertainments has, in consequence, increased to a very great extent at recent exhibitions, and it is thought by many that this has resulted in attracting, as visitors to the exhibition, pleasure seekers, rather than serious students or possible customers. There is no doubt that, in the opinion of many manufacturers, the changes to which we have alluded have materially diminished the value of exhibiting as a means of obtaining direct orders for their goods.

Amongst the members of the Committee who sign the report is Sir Isidore Spielmann. Now Sir Isidore Spielmann was a member of the Committee of the Franco-British Exhibition venture, which was probably the greatest "faker" exhibition the world has ever seen. So much for consistency!

THE COMPLAISANT BANKER.

"Good morning, sir. I'm Mr. Heinze. I would like a loan of \$300,000 on some United Copper stock."

"How would you like it?" replies the affable officer of the National Bank of North America.

"Oh, split it up, one-third on my note; the other two-thirds on the note of my secretary," replies the beaming Mr. Heinze.

"Next!" he calls.

"Up steps Mr. Wilder, of the Butterick Publishing Company."

WOULD LIKE TO HEAR

of good mining or other stock for sale, which would be a safe profitable investment; no wild cat schemes considered.

L. DARBYSHIRE, Box 2010, Rochester, U.S.A.

"All I need to-day is \$300,000," and he gets it on 1,000 shares of American Ice and 3,000 shares of Butterick stock. "When you need more, don't forget to hurry around, for there's still plenty of cash in our vaults," the officer assures the departing customer.

"Next!" and a little dapper \$12 a-week clerk, Leslie E. Whiting, goes through the manikin act for someone higher up, and pledges his name for loans running into hundreds of thousands.

"And so it goes on."

We take the above from an American contemporary. It is a description that comes pretty close to showing how the National Bank of North America was managed by its Vice-President. Unless we are much mistaken, this description might be applied without great exaggeration to the National Bank of South Africa.

THE RAND INDUSTRY.

The Managers' report of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, issued on Saturday, contains matters of general interest to all investors on the Rand.

The outstanding feature in connection with the mining industry during the past year has been the extraordinary reduction in the working costs and the consequent increase in profits.

The industry has made great strides during the past year, an advance which has been reflected upon the finances of the country. There would appear little doubt that the low level of working costs which has been attained on the various mines of the Rand will be at any rate maintained if not still further reduced, and that the average for the present year will probably be lower than that of the year under review.

The policy of erecting large reduction plants adopted by the Consolidated Gold Fields has proved to be unmistakably correct.

The Victoria Falls Power Company has commenced an action against the Rand Mines, Limited, claiming specific performance of an agreement by the Rand Mines, Limited, to give the Victoria Falls Power Company, Limited, the preferential right of supplying power in bulk at rates equal to those quoted by any competing power producer.

FINANCIAL ENQUIRIES.

HANOVER LOTTERIES.—T. M. G. (Pimlico).—Genuine enough, but better left alone.

HEARTS OF OAK.—A. N. (Wigan).—We think you are very unwise to leave this old established and sound society for the new one you name.

ASTORSON'S AUTOMATIC GAS ORGANS.—J. O. W. (Ilford).—We have no information as to the value of the patent.

MATFOLS DAIRY.—J. R. (Limehouse).—We think them worth buying at their present price.

ROYAL LONDON FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—H. D. (Newcastle-on-Tyne).—It is an excellent society.

BROOKER VINCENT.—M. G. (Leicester).—We have no information respecting this person and his means.

MERCANTILE BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.—R. B. Y. (Harringay).—We think so.

SICK AND ACCIDENT SOCIETY.—W. F. (Leeds).—We cannot recommend the society you name.

SOUTH METROPOLITAN PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.—R. W. B. (Wood Green).—The questions you put to us are questions which ought to be put to the society before you enter into the contract you have in mind.

SAFE DEPOSIT.—G. E. D. (Galdery).—Surely, if you have any doubts as to its safety, you should avoid the institution in question. There are plenty of others where your money would be safe, as, for example, the Birkbeck Bank.

H. J. B. (Southfields).—Without insinuating anything against the company named by you, we should prefer another investment.

A. W. D. (Illington).—We should prefer to deposit where they offer a less generous interest.

UNIVERSAL STOCK EXCHANGE, LIMITED.—FANTON (New Malden).—It is financially strong as such institutions go.

TRUST MONIES.—EXECUTOR (Esher).—We should be inclined to leave the investments as they are for the present, but to substitute another for "A" when you see something particularly inviting.

LIFTON'S ORDINARY.—G. O. H. (Edgware Road).—You seem to have bought on top of the market. We do not expect to see the shares at 80s. just yet.

SINGER'S CYCLE CO.—CYCLO (Leeds).—We cannot help you to the balance-sheet. We fear it would not give you much comfort if you had it.

CONTINENTAL BONDS.—BULLY (Liverpool).—We have not heard of any such person. The outside brokers you name are fairly straight, but you had much better not have dealings with any of these people.

TRAN-ONE-ONE (Hove).—Ditto.

AERATED BEER COMPANY.—A. B. C. (Terquay).—We are afraid the tendency is rather downward than upward. See comments elsewhere.

JAPANESE FIVE PER CENTS.—G. E. M. (Cardiff).—They represent a sound investment, but, in your position, we should prefer putting the £200 into some good home security—say, John Bull Six per Cents.

CHARING CROSS BANK.—R. J. P. (Southend).—We do not think you would run much risk, but, as we have so often said before, we do not recommend deposits with concerns which offer the high interest paid by this concern.

MARSHALL INVESTMENTS.—DIBBY (Newport).—Better have nothing to do with them.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.—C. M. M. (Sheffield).—It is impossible for us to give you a price for these shares. They have to be disposed of by private transaction.

CHICKERELLA DEEPS.—H. H. W. (London).—Quite unsuitable for your purpose.

THE NATIONAL DEPOSIT FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—PEARL (Woodford Green).—We think you might make a better selection.

SOUTH-WEST LONDON TRADERSMEN'S SOCIETY.—R. K. (Kingston).—The answer is in the negative.

MILLS DAY DREAM UNITED GOLD MINES.—H. B. C. (Saltcoats).—We should not hold them.

G. BEER, LIMITED.—TRUSTEE (Walsall).—The principal asset is good-will. We certainly do not consider these shares suitable for trustee purchase.

LONDON AND OCEAN EXCHANGES.—O. O. (Forfar).—We should have thought the facts given in your letter would be a sufficient reply to your question.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES SYNDICATE.—R. S. (Rothsay).—We regret we can be of no service to you in disposing of your shares in this concern.

GILLARD AND COMPANY.—H. T. W. (Preston).—The answer is in the negative.

STATUS OF AUCTIONEERS.—O. J. R. (Orpington).—We know nothing to the contrary.

LAW GUARANTEE AND TRUST SOCIETY.—E. G. (Haverford West).—It is quite "respectable." GUARANTEED (Brookley).—We agree that the facts you mention are disturbing, but we do not think you need be under apprehension.

LEVIN AND COMPANY.—J. R. (Rhymer).—Throw all such circulars into the fire.

SMALL DRAWING ACCOUNT.—BOSS (Hull).—(1) The Birkbeck Bank is the best for your purpose. (2) We think Grand Trunk Ordinary a good look-up.

PLATINUM CORPORATION, LIMITED.—W. H. D. (Swindon).—The outlook for the company is very doubtful.

THE LONDON TRADERSMEN'S PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—BALMOR (Hampstead Heath).—Why not see them, and get particulars?

TWO BANKS.—T. J. S. (Queen's Park).—Of the two, we should prefer the National Penny Bank.

COMPANY'S BALANCE SHEET.—R. B. V. (Highbury).—There is no doubt the section refers to the balance-sheet submitted to the auditors and to the report they make to the shareholders thereon.

TWO MINING SHARES.—H. J. H. (Tufnell Park).—We cannot advise you to invest money in either.

RUFUS ALFRED WESTERN RAILWAY.—W. (West Riding).—Yes.

TWO OUTSIDE BROKERS.—D. B. (Paisley).—We do not recommend dealings with either, but if you will have one, you will find the second name the better.

MALAWATTI TEA.—TYER (Fife).—You should apply to the secretary. It would be a rather speculative purchase.

GOWERTON AND DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.—G. T. O. (Blackburn).—We should prefer another selection.

J. A. WHITE, LIMITED.—F. L. W. (West Norwood).—We do not think it a desirable purchase.

WYMAN AND SON, LIMITED.—F. M. (Oxford).—Yes, the preference shares should be a safe purchase. But why not join a Bull Six per Cents?

OUTSIDE BROKERS.—W. T. M. (Liverpool).—Have nothing to do with them. W. B. (Blackpool).—Better have nothing to do with any of them.

JUNCO (Bradford).—We have had no complaints affecting the people you name. This must not be taken as a suggestion that there are no complaints. We do not know. OUTSIDE (Norwich).—If, as you say, you have been "recently left a nice little legacy," we strongly advise you not to risk it in dealing in options. EXCHANGES (Tottenham).—Both rogues.

ARNOLD AND BUTLER.—N. L. (Glasgow).—Your money, like the firm, has gone. J. A. (Longmoor Camp).—We have no doubt the details you give of your dealing with these people are correct, but we fear there is no likelihood of your getting back your money. A. B. (Illington).—See previous answers. We return your letter.

PREMIUM BONDS.—ARTFUL (Ilford).—You need be under no apprehension.

HUNGARIAN LOTTERY.—NEEDY (Birmingham).—It is genuine in a sense, but we never hear of the prizes coming to this country. M. H. (London).—See previous answer. S. B. (Manchester).—It is genuine but we advise you to have nothing to do with it.

ANNUITY BUSINESS.—D. O'D. (Southend-on-Sea).—Almost all do it. Tell us exactly what you want.

A.B.C. GAS COMPANY.—A. M. (Manchester).—We do not advise the purchase.

MUTUAL PROPERTY INVESTMENT COMPANY.—J. M. (Glasgow).—The answer is in the negative.

OUTSIDE BROKER AND A BANK.—GLOSS (Gloucester).—The answer to both questions is in the affirmative.

LETSDORF PROPRIETARY (TRANSVAAL), LIMITED.—J. E. E. (Swansea).—(1) It has been taken over by the Harrow Proprietary Company, Limited. (2) Have nothing to do with the people whose circular you send us.

INSURANCE ENQUIRIES.

THE ISLANDS INSURANCE COMPANY.—B. D. (Sheffield).—If the facts are as you state them, you would be foolish to drop the case.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPORATION.—R. C. (St. Leonards).—(1) It is an office of standing. (2) The address of the head office of the Century Insurance Company is Edinburgh. W. H. K. (Stockport).—We think they are worth the price you name. The corporation is doing a large and increasing business.

BRITISH HOME ASSURANCE COMPANY.—CONTATOR (York).—We see no good reason why you should not do so.

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANY.—A. H. L. (We do not like American insurance companies, but we hesitate to advise you to lose the money you would lose if you allowed your policy to lapse. If you want to effect further insurance, go to an English company.)

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—GERAT (Bristol).—It is one of the oldest and most influential of Metropolitan Insurance companies.

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—F. A. T. (Gainsborough).—From and after the next valuation in 1909, when it is proposed to transfer the account of the shareholders' undivided profits (£23,756) to the life assurance fund, a new arrangement, in accordance with new Memorandum and Articles of Association, will come into force, whereby 2s. 6d. per share per annum will be paid to the shareholders, and, in addition, they will receive 10 per cent. of the surplus disclosed in the life department and 50 per cent. of the divisible profits arising in the other departments.

John Bull Six Per Cents.

We are prepared to deal in these shares, our present quotation being 1-1½, that is to say, par to an eighth premium; or, in other words, we are buyers at £1 per share and sellers at £1 2s. 6d. per share, fully paid. The shares are entitled to a Cumulative Preference Dividend of six per cent. per annum, and they possess the further right to be exchanged at the option of the holder into Ordinary Shares.

APPLY SECRETARY, JOHN BULL INVESTMENT TRUST & AGENCY, LTD., 67, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.

AMONG THE LAWYERS.

SOLICITORS AND THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

Last week we had the novel spectacle of a solicitor sitting as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Viscount Wolverhampton (Sir Henry Fowler, of Fowler, Langley and Wright) is not only Lord President of the Council, he also has a seat on the Judicial Committee. On November 4th he might have been seen sitting as a judge in company with the Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, and other eminent legal personages. Solicitors have up till now been excluded from all legal honours in this country, and it is a little odd that the barrier between the two branches of the legal profession should now be broken down at the very top.

SUFFRAGETTES AND PRISON DIVISIONS.

The squeals of the Suffragettes now in gaol for inciting to riot has directed attention to the different divisions of prisoners. There are three classes. To quote the Prison Act, 1898:—

Prisoners convicted of offences, either on indictment or otherwise, and not sentenced to penal servitude or hard labour, shall be divided into three divisions . . . where a person is convicted by any Court of an offence and is sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, the Court may, if it thinks fit . . . direct that the offender be treated as an offender of the first division or as an offender of the second division. If no direction is given by the Court, the offender shall . . . be treated as an offender of the third division.

The Act says nothing about the incidents of each of these divisions, but it provides that anyone who goes to prison in default of entering into a recognisance, or finding a surety for keeping the peace and being of good behaviour, shall be in the second division, unless the Court put him down in the first. In 1889 the Home Secretary made rules regulating these grades. A first-class prisoner is to be kept apart from those in other classes, is not bound to have a bath on admission, and need not be searched. A special "room or cell" is appropriated to each, and the visiting justices may, "having regard to his ordinary habits and conditions of life," allow him to occupy, on payment of a small sum, a room suitably furnished, and to pay for assistance, "relieving him from the performance of any unaccustomed tasks or offices." He may get his own food from without, "subject to such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent luxury or waste"; and he may wear his own clothing. He need not have his hair cut (or shave). He may have books and newspapers, at his own expense, if the Governor and the visiting committee do not think them "objectionable." He is not required to work, but is permitted to follow his trade or industry or to be employed "on the industries of the prison." He may be visited once a fortnight by three friends at the same time for a quarter of an hour, and may receive and write one letter every fourteen days. Speaking generally, unless he is "attended or visited" by a minister of religion, he must go to Divine service. The second-class, too, are to be kept apart. Except when at chapel or exercise, or "in associated labour," they must be in their cells. They get the food prescribed for those of the first division "who do not maintain themselves." The regulations as to wearing the hair are the same. They must make their own beds and sweep and keep clean "the rooms and yards in their occupation." They wear a prison dress of a distinctive colour, and cannot be deprived of their mattresses, except for misconduct. They must be employed in industrial or manufacturing work, and they thus earn remission of "time" and a gratuity. They may be visited once a month by three friends, at the same time, for a quarter of an hour, and they may receive and write one letter a month. Third division prisoners are subject to the general prison rules.

TIME HE RETIRED.

We have received the following letter referring to two sentences passed by Mr. Lane at the West London Police Court. The facts speak for themselves:—

You sometimes, through the medium of JOHN BULL, acquaint the public with certain cases, eloquently illustrative of the un-Christian, not to say vicious, spirit in which certain of our magistrates give decisions concerning the petty offences of society's grief and poverty-stricken wreckage.

A friend who was present informs me that to-day at the West London Police Court, Mr. Lane, K.C., a magistrate whose increasing debility, irritability, and infirmities—his deafness is acute—are a cause of much annoyance and delay, discovered himself in a particularly vengeful and fanatical mood.

A poor wretch was charged before him with the unlawful possession of an umbrella. Three months' hard labour. Another man, a companion, was charged with aiding and abetting. Two months of the same.

There was not one iota of evidence to prove that the man stole the umbrella, which no one claimed, and the unfortunate prisoner, whilst admitting that he had endeavoured to dispose of it, steadfastly protested that he had found it in Hyde Park.

But if his sentence was severe, what of that of the "aider" and "abettor," a man against whom the police apparently knew nothing?

SOUND FINANCIAL METHODS.

THE TRIUMPH OVER PREJUDICES. VICTORY OF REFORM.

There are few studies that afford greater pleasure or give greater satisfaction to the studiously inclined nature than a careful examination of the rise and fall of ancient nations, or the gradual decay of old traditions and the absorption or extinction of old institutions. The student, if he so desires, can trace how from these past great traditions a new code of ideas has gradually evolved, while from the structures of old historic houses new enterprises more fitted to deal with the altered conditions of time have been brought into being.

THE BATTLE WITH PREJUDICE.

All great reforms that have tended to shake settled beliefs or to upset established methods have had to contend with both prejudice and violent opposition. It has been so in religion, in politics, in banking, in finance, and so it has been in the establishment of the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, an institution founded to give greater and more extended facilities for financial transactions and dealing in and obtaining advances on Stock Exchange securities. The directors wish to congratulate their supporters that, notwithstanding all this opposition, they have succeeded in establishing their enterprise, and they are convinced, from the progressive advancement of their business, that they occupy to-day a high position in public favour. The sound and liberal principles on which the business is conducted justify the belief that future years will witness a continuance of steady and healthy expansion, and bring increased prosperity.

MODERN INVESTMENT.

To-day investment is on very different lines from what it was twenty, or even ten, years ago. The sphere of investment has been considerably broadened, and methods have become greatly diversified.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

What the investor must do is to make it his business to obtain all necessary information from trustworthy sources. See that your money gives you a fair return, and that it is not locked up in unmarketable securities, where there is practically no chance of appreciation in capital value, and when you wish to realise there is no market to sell on. But, naturally, the investor asks, "How am I to obtain this knowledge? How am I to avoid being drawn into schemes which will mean loss of money to me? How am I to clearly understand the intricacies of money matters and Stock Exchange investments?"

A VALUABLE BOOK.

The whole subject of investment and finance is lucidly and thoroughly explained, in a clear, practical manner, in "Modern Banking and Investment," a book which has been specially compiled by experts on all the varied financial subjects of the day. It is intended to help and assist those who desire that their capital shall be safely invested and at the same time yield a good return. It also lucidly explains the complicated technicalities of all Stock Exchange operations—it affords a complete encyclopædia to the Stock Exchange, and how profits can be made.

TO THE SECRETARY,
LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LTD.,
Basildon House,
Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

Please send me gratis and post free your book,
entitled "Modern Banking and Investment"

Name

Address

[JOHN BULL Coupon.]

THE CREATION OF THE HOME BEAUTIFUL.

An interesting article explaining the wonders of modern furnishing, and giving particulars of a new system inaugurated by a great London house.

The Special Value of a Well-Furnished Home to the Rising Man.

The key to the history of all great men is found in a knowledge of their private lives. It is the home life that furnishes us with the important clue, and once we have passed the walls of our friend's castle, and through into his domestic sphere, our knowledge of his character will become perfect.

In this country home is everything. The man who can show to the world a number of rooms well furnished in tasteful style is the man who is respected. Within the walls of the home beautiful will gather intellect, talent, beauty, yes, and we dare say that to many the well-furnished home has proved the stepping-stone to great professional success.

Apart from the social aspect of the matter, it will be admitted that the home beautiful gives to its owner a sense of personal satisfaction. There is comfort in good things, and of all the good things of this life a decently, tastefully furnished room is perhaps the best.

To-day home-building has attained a stage of perfection. The demand for comfort and luxury has created a demand for furniture of beautiful design. Those whose homes have been faded glories of past days, have adopted the bold and sensible course of re-modelling their homes according to modern requirements. Again, those who have risen in the social world have secured for themselves palaces of domestic delight.

EVERY CLASS OF SOCIETY.

Through every class of society the desire for the home beautiful has spread its influence, and now that the question of immediate expense is not a serious one, the desires of all have been gratified.

It will be readily admitted that the most successful furnishing house in the modern movement is Messrs. Wolfe and Hollander, who, firstly by supplying the most beautiful wares, and, secondly, by introducing a special system of payment for the benefit of those not desiring heavy outlays, has opened up great possibilities for all desiring to add to the effectiveness of their home.

Those of the readers of JOHN BULL who know their London well, will know that Messrs. Wolfe and Hollander have established in Tottenham Court Road one of the finest of modern furnishing stores. The actual goods stocked are of unique design, and calculated to please the most fastidious. The wares have formed one of the "sights" during this most remarkable year, and certainly a call at the firm's establishment will prove a great treat to those who can appreciate good furniture.

It will be well understood that Messrs. Wolfe and Hollander must carry the most complete stock in London, and a stock of furniture of the highest class, when we say that among their numerous clients will be found members of the aristocracy of the highest rank, who either prefer to pay the full amount of their purchases when ordering, or who desire to avail themselves of the special system of payment that the firm have introduced.

It will perhaps interest readers of JOHN BULL to have particulars of special payment system arranged.

A QUESTION OF SUPERIORITY.

Any purchaser, or intending purchaser, may visit the sumptuous show-rooms at 252-256, Tottenham Court Road, and select any desired article, or articles, of furniture at the cash prices quoted. When notification has been made that deferred payments are desired, it will be found that only five per cent. has been added to the total cost of the goods selected. That is to say, should you select £100 worth of articles, your cost will only be £105, to be paid at your convenience.

This system, it will be seen, is vastly superior to the ordinary arrangements that so many furnishing companies have introduced. It is a system that will appeal to all classes, and may be taken advantage of by all ranks of society.

Its inauguration some while ago was attended with remarkable success, for not only has it benefited those members of "society" who prefer to draw for expenses quarterly, or monthly, but it has opened up to the middle classes an avenue for obtaining the highest class furniture under a convenient system.

Every reader of JOHN BULL, we are sure, is interested in the question of the "home beautiful," and we therefore suggest that all should write for free copies of Messrs. Wolfe and Hollander's most interesting book on furnishing.

The book is one which will convey many brilliant hints to the householder, and perhaps suggest entirely new furnishing schemes for the brightening of the home. It may be taken that the furnishing book issued by Messrs. Wolfe and Hollander is something quite unique. In addition to the matter of suggesting furnishing schemes, it also will suggest many ideas that will lead to economy. Artistic effect in furnishing does not mean heavy expense, as is clearly shown in the pages of the book; indeed, it is quite possible to obtain positively brilliant results at a minimum outlay. Of course, as can easily be seen, there is no limit to expenditure, for those who desire elaboration. The costliest and most brilliant furnishing schemes have been carried out under the direction of this enterprising firm; indeed, as the directors point out, there is nothing too large, and nothing too small, for them to undertake.

If you are able to call you will be delighted at the wonderful stock presented for your delectation and delight. Messrs. Wolfe and Hollander's address is 252-256, Tottenham Court Road, Oxford Street, London. The telegraphic address is "Wolfhol," London, and, if desired, you may call up on telephones 1850 Gerrard, or 14299 Central.

All applications for free copies of the furnishing book should be addressed as above. For convenience, a post-card may be used. It is only necessary to mention JOHN BULL when writing.

A VOICE FROM THE PAST.

Here is a letter from a typical Tory of the old school. What an old-world ring there is in it!

"For some time past it has struck me that one of the most marked features of the past ten years as regards the character of the masses of the people, and I am afraid increasingly as time goes on, is the utter lack of discipline or respect by the masses either to individuals or office, civil or clerical, or indeed to authority of any kind. Jack, and Jill, appear to set up their standard that Jack is as good as his master, while experience throughout all the ages proves that it is not so. When I was a boy I can recollect that while there was manly self-respect, especially amongst the artisan classes, there was a deference to their pastors and masters that does not exist now; and I think that the masses are the worse for it, because it destroys that human touch between one and the other from which the weakest stands to obtain the greater benefit. In seeking for the cause of this altered condition of things I believe the first serious blow was struck when the Trades Unions limited the number of apprentices. Under the old system of apprenticeship a boy was taught to obey, and, moreover, he was taught (perhaps through a laborious and severe school) his trade, that is he was thoroughly grounded in both the elementary and higher branches of his particular calling, with the result that when he grew up he could appreciate the difference between a man who could just merely use a tool and one who had been thoroughly grounded, and he had a proportionate respect. What is still more, this system fixed a lad at an early period of his life to a steady training with the object in view at the end of a respectable and comfortable position, and being able to earn a living in any part of the civilised world. Now a great majority of the class of lads that were once apprenticed appear to me to be allowed to take up temporary or precarious employment at which admittedly for the time they can make rather large wages, but with the result that just when they are on the threshold of life they are discarded for youths again. And then again, owing to modern education which they receive, and the cheap trash which they read, they are made discontented with their circumstances, which circumstances they are not able or competent enough to better. Now, if I had my way I would re-institute the system of apprenticeship, and after a given time would not employ any man either as carpenter, working engineer, or member of any established trade, unless he had served his proper apprenticeship, and in order to use up some of the surplus population I would at once adopt conscription. That would sweep all the young and unemployed out of the streets and give them a chance of really doing something for themselves and the country. This hooliganism is, in my mind, energy misdirected, and probably arises very much from circumstances more than from the fault of the individual. Then as regards the safety of the country, how is it possible that with a standing army of, I believe, about 600,000 trained soldiers, for the country to hold its own were it involved in any European war? When France (I am only speaking from memory), with a population of somewhere about the same as this country has, I think, two million trained men, and Germany, with its 63,000,000, three million, all ready to take the field? As to the cost, inasmuch as I think we could replenish our army with material which is at present not merely wasted, but probably deleterious, I do not think the actual effect financially on the country would be felt adversely, because it must be remembered that they have to be kept, and if they are not kept employed, they are sure to be in mischief."

THE BUCCANEER'S FAREWELL.

(FOUND IN AN OLD CHEST.)

Farewell, old son! On Spicer's Key

There is a treasure hid for ye:

I can't take it along of me

On to the seas of death.

I've made my voyage, I've had my day;

I ain't afeard what parsons say:

There's worser craft what sail away

Bound for the seas of death.

There's worser rogues in Church and State

That kneel an' crawl an' whine an' prate,

And kick a poor old crippled mate

Into the seas of death.

E. H. VISIAR.

NEW RADIUM DISCOVERY.

IS IT THE LONG-LOOKED-FOR CANCER CURE?

ITS MAGICAL HEALING POWERS IN SKIN DISEASES.

Interesting Cablegram from St. Petersburg.

Great Britain's leading scientists and physicists, including Sir William Ramsay, Sir Oliver Lodge, and others, are still exploring the unknown—but vast—possibilities of Radium in the service of mankind, whilst abroad other great men, with Professor Saubermann at their head, are devoting special study to the use of the mysterious Radium as a cure for that equally mysterious disease, the dread and malignant Cancer.

And Radium has already been found capable of curing it, as the following quotation from the *Daily Telegraph*, which marks an epoch-making advance in the healing art, shows:

"RADIUM AS A CANCER CURE.

"(From our Special Correspondent.)

"ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday.

"Well worth recording is the public declaration that Radium effectually cures cancer. The vouchers are Major-General Poehl and several physicians. General Poehl suffered from cancer on the lip, near the nose, and although an immediate operation was deemed imperative, the patient preferred to have recourse to Radium, obtaining a marked improvement after one week. Then followed a full month's rest, and five further applications, the result being a complete cure."

Beyond all question Radium possesses an extraordinary power, the power of changing the character of human tissue from bad—to good.

That is to say, any tissue which is diseased or disorganised, as in the case of

Lupus,	Burns and Scalds,	Ulcers,	Ringworm,
Birth Marks,	Cancer,	Wrinkles,	Boils, and all
Psoriasis,	Sarcoma,	Scrofula,	Skin Diseases,
Shingles,	Eczema,	Tumours,	

is in some mysterious way made to change its nature from abnormal to normal—from ill-health to good health—from imperfection to perfection.

Amongst the most remarkable results of the curative application of Radium, is in the salve form discovered by Dr. Shower, is the removal of

"BIRTH MARKS," "PORT WINE STAINS," etc.

As may be readily surmised, the control of Radium—it costs to produce £340,000 sterling per lb.—is very strictly guarded. A stock—worth many tens of thousands of pounds—is now safely guarded in London in the keeping of one of the best-known firms of manufacturing chemists—namely, the Cardinal Manufacturing Co., of Wilson Street, E.C.

For the use of the public, however, a much less "strong" form of Dr. Shower's salve is prepared. There is absolutely no danger with this. Just a tingling of the skin is felt. The tingling is most pleasant. The men in the London warehouse state that they use it when they have headaches or toothaches, and that the "Salve" almost instantly relieves the pain.

We have already given a list of skin affections in which "Radium Salve" has proved its magical healing effect. The healing and penetrating "rays" of Dr. Shower's "Radium Salve" destroy all germs or bacteria, drive out all disease, allay all pain and inflammation, arrest all growths, and soothe, cure, and heal all blemishes, defects, and diseases of the skin, rendering it soft and clear, sweet and clean, and free from spot or blemish.

IT NEVER FAILS TO REMOVE ECZEMA.

Every application has a most magical effect on the skin. All poisonous substances are driven away. All wrinkles are smoothed out. The skin becomes white, smooth, and healthy. Moreover, the cure is lasting, is not expensive, and can be carried out at home, without any interference with daily routine.

A copy of a remarkably interesting illustrated treatise may be obtained gratis, by applying by letter, enclosing 1d. stamp for postage, to The Secretary, Dept. C.A., The Cardinal Manufacturing Co. (Ltd.), 1, 3, and 5, Wilson Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

HUMAN DOCUMENT.—XXV.

We have verified the statements made in the letter that follows, and satisfied ourselves that Jenkins is worthy of assistance. Will any of our readers give him the lift he wants? We do not think they would regret it. His friend writes:—

May I bring to your notice a most distressing case of poverty that has occurred through the White City closing and throwing the man out of employment? This man was out of work three weeks before he got a start at the White City to push bath-chairs about. Before he could start work he had to pay £1 deposit, which he could only scrape together by pawning almost everything he possessed. For the work he received no wages, only 20 per cent. on his takings. Some days he would come home with 8d. for his day's work, sometimes 1s. 6d. In fact, if some kindhearted people had not given him a few tips he would not have been able to live at all. I may say this man has most excellent references from the Army, also three years from his last situation. He has a very delicate wife, and two small children both down with whooping cough. They have had to remove into one room, and are selling their furniture bit by bit to pay their way. By trade he is a hairdresser. He is convinced if only he could raise £10 to open a small shop he would do well, but under the circumstances no one is willing to stand security for him. I may say that when the White City closed he received the £1 back again, but, of course, that did not last very long, as the children have had to have a doctor. The man's address is Mr. Jenkins, 128, Portobello Road, Notting Hill Gate.

THE BROCKLEY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BAZAAR.

In our issue of October 24th, we commented upon certain allegations made in the *Kentish Mercury* with respect to the conduct of a bazaar held in connection with the Brockley Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Hugh McIntosh is the minister. We have since been satisfied that we were unfair to that gentleman in assuming the *Kentish Mercury* to be correct in its statement that the ostensible object of the bazaar was to benefit the poor of Deptford, and them alone, whereas they had not benefited in any way from it. It was also assumed that Mr. McIntosh was directly responsible for the bazaar. We find this not to be the case. The bazaar was organized and controlled by the Ladies' Working Association, who consider themselves alone responsible. Nor was the bazaar intended to benefit the Deptford poor only. The needs of the church were specifically mentioned as one of the reasons for holding it. The net proceeds of the bazaar were, roughly, £350, and of that the Deptford poor got £125 11s. 6d. We regret that we too readily accepted the statements of the *Kentish Mercury*—an old and reputable county paper which, in this instance, has evidently been misled—and that our comments should have occasioned Mr. McIntosh unmerited pain.

SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Booth's Finest Old Dry
the only matured **Gin**

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WINE MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE
Established 170 Years
GRAND PRIX AWARD FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION

YOU AND I

1d. A JOURNAL OF INTEREST TO ONE AND ALL. 1d.

£250 IN PRIZES
£100 FOR FIVE WORDS.

£100 for the reader who finishes this story best in NOT MORE THAN 5 WORDS. £15 for the next best finish, and 135 £1 Consolation Prizes for the 135 next best finishes by WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18th.

When Bob Jenkins was selected by the committee to play inside left he was delighted. "I'll p'ay right," he announced. "and if I'm left I'll eat the ball." "But you've got to play left," explained the chairman. "That's right," Bob answered. . . . What did Bob say? Think it out. If your id-a is the best, there is £100 waiting for you, and all you have to do is to fill up the Coupon below, and to send it, together with a Sixpenny Postal Order, 10—

Prize Editor, "YOU and I," 179, Blackfriars Road, London.

All entries must be received not later than the first post on Wednesday, November 18th. RESULT will be published not later than December 8th.

RESULT OF SECOND COMPETITION.

First Prize of £100 to FRED C. SINCOCK, Henleaze, Bristol.

The Second Prize of £15 he has awarded to JAMES C. WILLCOCKS, 312, Queen Street, Broughty Ferry, Dundee.

135 £1 Prizes to the following:—

C. DICKINSON, 6, Aughton St., Fleetwood, Lancs.
AUGUSTUS LEACH, The Castle, Holland St., S.E.
W. JONES, c.o. Postmaster, G.P.O., Hammersmith.
W. H. COOPER, 42, Sportsbank St., Catford, S.E.
A. LOVINGDON, 24, Vincent St., Yeovil.
MRS. SHUTT, 57, Barrett St., Middlesbrough.
MRS. G. BOWMAN, 157, Ferndale Rd., Clapham, S.W.
J. THOMPSON, 33, Barrow St., Belfast.
MRS. W. G. DAVEY, 235, Up. Grosvenor Rd., T. Wells.
C. BRINE, 78, Station, Petersfield, Hants.
MRS. MACDONALD, 15, Silver St., Beeston, Leeds.
MRS. C. WHEELER, 154, Salisbury Av., Southend-on-Sea.
MRS. BAYNE, 54, Clifton Pl. Rd., Clifton, Bristol.
JOHN OWEN, 79, Ramson Rd., Seaford, Liverpool.
E. CHESTER, Jun., 51, Salthill Rd., Clitheroe.
MRS. A. E. CROFTON, 4, Glenfield Rd., W. Basing.
R. W. SMITH, Rawcliffe, Foster Rd., Gosport, Hants.

MRS. E. M. PHILLO, 70, High St., Lymington, Hants.
W. SAUNDERS, 16, Prior Park Buildings, Bath.
MISS GALLIENNE, Les Caches, St. Martins, Guernsey.
J. ROLLINSON, Gas Works, Abertillery, Mon.
H. HEARN, Arise Ctr., Cowper Rd., Rainham, Essex.
H. A. COUCHMAN, The Union, 11, Pimlico Rd., S.W.
T. SANDWELL, 15, Westbury Rd., Westgate-on-Sea.
J. WESTMAN, 4, Belmont Ter., Terenure, Co. Dublin.
W. M. MALCOLM, 15, Hayes St., Everton, Liverpool.
MISS HOLLOWELL, Thames St., Wallingford, Berks.
O. MOSLEY, 9, Green Lane, Hazel Grove, Stockport.
A. E. ECCLESTON, Nene Cott., Station Rd., Harpenden.
W. HOWARD, 62, Hemingford Rd., Barnsbury, N.
A. STURROCK, 15, Castle St., Dundee.
W. KIRCHING, 76, Hunter House Rd., Ecclehall.
J. R. THOMPSON, 180, Speakman Rd., St. Helena, Lancs.
E. WESTON, 7, Windsor St., Luton.
W. ADAMSON, Mersey St., Longridge, near Preston.

And 100 others, see "You and I."

RULES OF THE COMPETITION.

Rule 1. The "Finish" must be written upon the Coupon only. A competitor may send in more than

one Coupon. A Postal Order for 6d. must accompany each Coupon, and competitors must fill in the number of the Postal Order on each Coupon.
Rule 2. The Editor's decision will in all cases be final, and competitors entering this competition must agree to abide by his decision.

J.B. COUPON. No. 6

Name.....

Address.....

Five Words 1..... 2.....
(or less).

3..... 4..... 5.....
I enter this Competition agreeing to the rules as printed above.

No. of P.O..... Sig.....

THE HURLY BURLY.

BY THEODORE DAHL.

THE LAW, MISS PANKHURST, AND THE DICTIONARY.

Perhaps it was the misfortune of Miss Pankhurst, LL.B., rather than her fault that she did not get much change out of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lloyd George when she called them as witnesses for the defence of the Suffragettes the other day, the charge being that they did advise the populace by means of a printed document, to wit, a placard or a hand-bill, to rush the House of Commons, thereby being guilty of conduct likely to provoke a breach of the peace. I am told that Miss Pankhurst yearns to become a member of the Bar, and on the whole I think it is a pity that the Inns of Court should decline to receive her as a student with a view to qualifying her for professional practice as a barrister in the courts. However, the Inns insist on keeping her out, and the House won't let her in; and as she cannot get leave to wear a wig, she must wear her own hair. We have all something to put up with in this world.

What amazes me is that Miss Pankhurst should delude herself into the belief that she can be permitted to cross-examine her own witnesses. If Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lloyd George had been the witnesses of the Chief Commissioner of Police, she might have had more fun. She could have fully inquired into their previous character, asking some or all of the questions following, that is to say: "When you were two years of age, were you ever caught stealing sugar? If so, why were you cruel to the cat? Have you ever been drunk and disorderly, and how long did you get? Have you ceased to hit your wife with the poker? Is it true that you have been convicted of assaulting a policeman, or interfering with him in the execution of his duty? Have you ever made yourself chargeable to the Union, and where did you get that hat? When did you last get five years for burglary and arson, and how long are you out for now?"

True, the question for decision was merely whether she and her friends issued bills and posters calculated to provoke a breach of the peace; but Miss Pankhurst would doubtless have been permitted to put these and a hundred other similar questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Home Secretary if they had been called by the other side in order to test their credibility. As matters were, she was in a quandary. But it was a well-conceived theatrical entertainment to get Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lloyd George into court at all. I do not know whether or not the conduct of Miss Pankhurst and Co. was calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. But I see that, while the Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to compete with any extant dictionary in its verbal definitions, one of the other witnesses for the defence said that she regarded the verb in the hand-bill phrase, "Rush the House of Commons," as the equivalent of the verb in the phrase, "Dash for the Pole." I take leave to hazard the proposition that the preposition in the case makes somewhat of a difference. If the Suffragettes had invited their fellow-creatures to rush for, or towards, the House of Commons instead of inviting them to rush it, the interpretation would have been more ingenious, if not more convincing. It appears to me that if I decided to rush the House of Commons I should have to knock over several policemen, and possibly the Sergeant-at-Arms and a few M.P.'s. This would necessitate on my part a certain amount of violence. Not only should I be committing an illegal act, but I should probably get hurt.

Besides, the House of Commons is near and the Pole is afar off. The Suffragettes would have been within their legal rights in calling on the populace to dash the Pole; I dash it myself every time I hear it mentioned. They might even have called on the citizens of London to help them to "dash for the Pole"; there would have been no harm in that either. Mind, I do not say the citizens would have accepted the invitation. But in case of refusal the Suffragettes could have dashed for it by themselves. Speaking for myself, I wish they had, or would. Not a single, or married, policeman would have stood in their way. Unlike the House of Commons, the Pole is free to all.

When Miss Pankhurst asked Mr. Gladstone about a certain speech in which he said that there was a moment in affairs when political dynamics were of more importance than political argument, and got her answer, she retorted, "Then why don't you give us the vote?" Like the flowers that bloom in the spring, this had really nothing to do with the case, and Mr. Gladstone did not answer. The fact, however, is that it is an inflexible rule of Parliamentary procedure that if you want anything from any Government you must wait till you get it. But if Miss Pankhurst wants a vote for herself at once she can have mine, and welcome. Though I have had it for years, it is still as good as new. That she would treasure it as a boon and a blessing I have no doubt. But it is only fair to warn her before I hand it over that it has never done a bit of good to me; and, so far as I know, the last man who got in with it has never done a bit of good to anybody else. However, such as it is, it is mine. And if she will but say the winsome word, it shall be hers.

What is your Number?

SEE PAGE iii OF COVER.

FOR MEN ONLY. OATINE AND SHAVING.



It has been said that a man's temperament day by day depends upon the condition of his razor. This may be, or may not be so, but the condition of his face after shaving certainly depends on the razor, and it is a fact that never mind how fine a condition the razor may be in, the after effect of shaving is soreness and chapping of lips and face. This unfortunately cannot be avoided,

but it can be minimised to such an extent that it is hardly noticeable by the use of good shaving soap such as either the Oatine Shaving Cream (in tubes) or the Oatine Shaving Stick, both of which are most carefully prepared for the purpose, the cream giving a heavy and the stick a lighter, close-lying lather, but being alike in this, that both give a free, smooth, lasting and agreeable lather that will not dry on the face. If you have not tried either of the Oatine Soaps for shaving do so without delay.

To relieve the irritation caused by shaving there is nothing so effective as Oatine Cream, which possesses special healing properties; it should be applied immediately after shaving and should be gently rubbed into the skin, or better still, rubbed into the beard over night or before the morning shave, this has the effect of softening the beard in a most astonishing manner, rendering shaving far easier and simpler than it is in the ordinary way.

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FREE. 30 SAMPLES 2D



JOHN BULL'S WOMENFOLK.

By Mrs. Bull.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE BARMAIDS.

What can be more embittering than to beg in vain for the "Right to Work"? On the principle that "You take my life when you do take the means whereby I live," the thousands of barmaids who have been trembling lest their sufficiently respectable bread-winning occupations be snatched from their grasp must feel that they owe everything to the knights who have championed their cause on the battlefield of the House of Commons. Sometimes, we know, the cruelty of Fate will take a trace from a worker's hands. Many a man who gave years of his youth to learning to cut the wooden blocks from which newspaper wood-engravings used to be printed, found himself in middle life with his particular business absolutely a thing of the past, from the discovery of a quick mechanical process. Nowadays the people who draw fashion-plates are threatened with the same thing, as photography is so often preferred to hand drawings. But for the barmaids it would not have been a case of mere bad luck, but of heartless cruelty on the part of men using their political power blindly and with prejudice. And all women-workers should rejoice at the barmaids' success, for each trade forbidden to women implied a greater congestion in those that are open—more difficulty in getting work, lower wages, harder conditions. "All the gates are thronged with suitors; all the markets overflow," sings Tennyson, and the bare notion of thousands of unskilled workers being flung into that crowded labour market is enough to make one's blood run cold. The easy philanthropist points out that there is always work in domestic service, but large numbers of smart young barmaids would be most miserable and unsuited for service. Moreover—what is so often forgotten—cooking and other domestic arts do not come to women by the light of Nature. They need their period of training and practice like anything else. And, after all, the crux of the matter lies in this: Why should any outsider assume the right to dictate to grown women as to what they shall or shall not do with their labour?

WINTER COATS.

For one thing, they are being made in very bright, even glaring colours! In the dull wintry days this may be rather cheery for evening or carriage wear, but she will be a bold woman indeed who dares promenade in the vivid combinations—cherry pink faced with turquoise, emerald green touched up with canary yellow, and so on—that are being prepared for our edification. But, of course, there are practical garments in plenty, and some very smart models are being turned out in sombre blue serge. A very chic and desirable appearance can be got by arranging for the hands to come through sleeves that are really made of the fulness of the coat itself, not a separate sleeve inserted in the ordinary commonplace manner. One such design in navy serge had the side seam cut up to a level with the hand, the opening being edged all round with a two-inch wide band of striped white and blue velvet. Below the opening intended for the arm the slit was held together by tiny cords and buttons. Down the back, over the coat itself, fell a most romantic, mediæval-looking cloak reaching to below the waist, and edged with the velvet. The same idea was carried out by stole-ends in front. A very smart style—and one that can defy the imitation of the cheap dressmaker—is that elaborate braiding all over the cloth that is called "soutache." It is an old fashion revived. Some rich colour—purple, crimson, olive green, etc.—is chosen, and the decorating braid is almost always black. This is a pre-eminently refined and ladylike mode. Touches of tinsel, gold, silver or copper in braids or embroideries, are in high favour on the newest French models. I fear such frivolities will not retain their glitter long in the damp of an English winter.

GYMNASTICS FOR BEAUTY.

It is not everyone who has either time or inclination to frequent a gymnasium, but, without going to such energetic lengths, most women would be the better for devoting from five to ten minutes every morning before dressing to a few simple muscular exercises. Here are a few that especially make for grace and beauty: To give flexibility to the knees, and thus add much to the elegance to all movement, stand with heels together and hands on hips. Then raise on your toes, and, bending your knees outwards, sit right down on your heels; then rise very slowly, keeping your balance. To make the waist supple: Plant the feet well apart, and, with a straight spine, bend forward from the hips as low as possible; then twist round till your trunk is as far bent over to the right as possible, slowly raise it and bend backwards, then down to the left side, then to the front again, going on and on in a continuous twist till tired. To remove superfluous fat below the waist: Balance by resting one hand on a table, then draw up one knee till it comes as near the chest as possible. Do not bend forward; point the toe. Then put it to earth again and do the same with the other leg, finally changing quite quickly, almost as if running. Very deep breathing by the open window tends to enlarge the chest.

FITS CURED

by OZERINE. It has cured permanently the worst cases of EPILEPSY when everything else had failed. From the first dose fits usually cease. Sent to all parts of the world, 4s. 6d. and 11s. post free. Thousands of testimonials. Write for a Free Bottle and full particulars to L.W. Nicholl, Pharmaceutical Chemist (Dept. 25), 25, High Street, Belfast.

WORST YEAR FOR ASTHMATICS.

TERRIBLE RECORD OF CASES THIS YEAR.

Specialist's Advice to Avoid Trying Winter Season.

The number of cases of asthma and bronchitis that have occurred during the year that is just closing makes us dread that there is a plague or veritable epidemic upon us. Even the summer months have had their heavy records, and medical men are looking forward with something more than anxiety to the bad weather of the coming Winter season.

Every effort is being made to stem the increasing tide of illness in this direction. One great specialist has deemed it advisable to give public advice to those who have tendencies to chest and lung weakness, and his words, which are quoted here, cannot be too widely read.

Prof. Haynel, who is the brilliant head specialist of the most important hygienic and curative Institute in this country, says: "It is owing to neglect and needless drug taking that so many cases of severe respiratory diseases come under our notice."

It may seem a long step from a slight cough to asthma or bronchitis, but the distance is insidiously overcome by illness. Don't neglect your throat, chest, or lung trouble, however slight it may seem, but don't fly to falsely stimulating drugs.

Drugs certainly stimulate in certain cases, but they feed on the very energies and vital forces that are needed for the body. They kindle even the flame of life, not with new oil, but by using up the oil that is gradually running out.

It is encouraging to think that now Prof. Haynel's views are endorsed by all prominent medical men, and a public welcome has been given to the Weidhaas Nature Treatment which he so strongly advocates.

Let us explain fully what the Weidhaas Treatment really is, and why at such a time as this, when an epidemic of chest and lung troubles is expected, it is recommended to the careful consideration of all those who are inclined to suffer in this direction.

We may at once say that the Weidhaas Treatment is the outcome of actual suffering. It was perfected by Prof. Paul Weidhaas after many years of suffering from asthmatic troubles, and came as a strong protest against the drug treatment, and old-fashioned ideas that nearly cut short a most brilliant life. Prof. Weidhaas gave himself over to the study of his own trouble, and at last established a practical cure which not only saved his own life, but since has been the means of bringing health and strength to a host of ailing persons.

The Weidhaas Treatment, which it is now possible for every sufferer to adopt in his or her own home, makes no strenuous calls upon the time; in fact, any ailing mother in the course of her household duties might proceed with it, whilst a business man would find no interference with his daily routine.

"But does it really cure?" This is the vital question. Will it not only wipe out the illness but set the body up in strength to resist further attacks? The splendid record of cured cases that Prof. Haynel has to show must fill everyone with confidence. Cases where all hope had been given up, where all forms of treatment had failed, had been accepted for treatment by the Weidhaas system, and the results had been most satisfactory.

It is curious to think that Prof. Haynel has a host of patients whom he has successfully treated for asthma, bronchitis, and such troubles, whom he has never seen. Under special arrangements he has made he is able to treat cases in the sufferer's home, without even the trouble of a first visit to the Institute.

Prof. Haynel has come forward with a remarkable offer in connection with this work. He has decided that any persons suffering from asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds, blood-spitting, catarrh, sneezing, shortness of breath, or any symptoms of chest, lung, or throat troubles, shall, on writing to him stating the nature of the trouble, receive a copy of his book, free of charge.

To prove what a really splendid and helpful offer this is, we have only to refer to the contents of the book. "Dum Spiro Spero" (Whilst I breathe I hope) is the title of the work, and it contains a carefully written explanation of the causes of chest, throat, and lung troubles. Full particulars of the Weidhaas Nature Treatment are given, and also the opinion of those most capable of judging as to its merits.

All applications should be addressed to the Head Specialist, the Weidhaas Institute, 36K, Burgess Hill, Sussex.—[ADVT.]

BULL'S EYES.

FOUR UNFOUNDED AND CONFOUNDED RUMOURS:—

That Will Thorne's "won't" is his wont.
 That though the Suffragettes were "grilled," the Government got the roasting.
 That the scene in the gallery was a sight for the gods.
 That the Kaiser's intent is to upset the "Entente."
 That "Support Home Industries" is to be placarded on L.C.C. trams.
 That the Government can be relied on "at a pinch."
 That Mr. Haldane has plenty of reserve force left.
 That "high-water mark" has not been reached in the City.
 That whatever happens, Grayson will be Victor.
 That a Dove brought the olive branch of peace to High Wycombe.
 That the phrase "Like Lightning" has been barred in the Mail office.
 That they call them Press-identical Campaigns in America now.
 That Fleet street is not already "wide" enough.
 That the Kaiser's famous interview was with Wm. Le Queux.
 That the municipal elections gave the temperance cranks a turn.
 That Mr. Taft is not a man of substance.
 That Seymour Hicks' latest advertisement is "a beauty."
 That working men are giving John Burns plenty of "Boca."
 That Prince Buelow's favorite book is "The Scapgent."
 That there is too much "waist" in the Fire Brigade.
 That the "white-washers" are now at work over the White City.
 That Alexander Stewart Gray has ordered his halo.
 That the Kaiser will deliver the lectures announced for German journalists.
 That Oxford University doesn't know how to "spread itself."
 That Frank Gotch's statement that he did not "gouge" Hackenschmidt is "all my eye."

If instead of cuff-links, the German Crown Prince had invented a collar-stud that will not vanish the moment you take your eyes off it, he would have earned the undying gratitude of every man who wears a shirt.

A Simplified Spelling Society has just been organised. By men of letters, we presume?

"The average man is not a monster," says the *Ladies' Field*. Of course not, or he would be above the average.

"Letter addressed to The Viper," reads a heading. A stinging one, no doubt.

The Society for the Destruction of Vermin is advertising for rat-skins. Evidently the rodent is in for a tanning.

"It's the fools who do the work of the world, and the wise who profit," says Maurice Hewlett. Which is he?

Dr. Salesby looks forward to the time when a physician will order a dose of music instead of drugs. As an emetic?

Grocers' assistants in Paris threaten to strike. The employers have now to counteract counter-action.

"Have you any foot trouble?" asks an advertisement. We have. Our right foot is always itching to kick some narrow-minded faddist.

"If you want to go straight to a boy's heart, give him a sovereign," says Lord Northbourne. A golden rule.

A Chicago man is petitioning for divorce on the ground that his wife thrashes him. A striking woman.

A White Star liner has shipped 2,000 Norwich canaries for America. Are they bound to Sing Sing?

"Diaries are like good resolutions," says Mr. E. Jessamy. Precisely; cannot be kept.

An express train from Berlin was recently delayed for an hour owing to the line being blocked with fallen leaves. It must have got on to a branch line.

A New York poodle has a private room and bath, a tutor, a nurse, and a special menu. Its owner should have a keeper.

"The out-door girl camps in mountain fastnesses," says *Collier's Weekly*. A new kind of fastness.

Mr. Bernard Shaw boasts that he goes about London in the daytime "in a collar which is not white." So does our dog.

"No Rewards for Loafers," reads a heading. Not even a crust?

"Fools never listen to the wise," says *Lippincott's*. Nor to the wherefores.

Curious that the more JOHN BULL "goes down," the more it "goes up."

"The Spy" is the title of a recent book. It looks well.

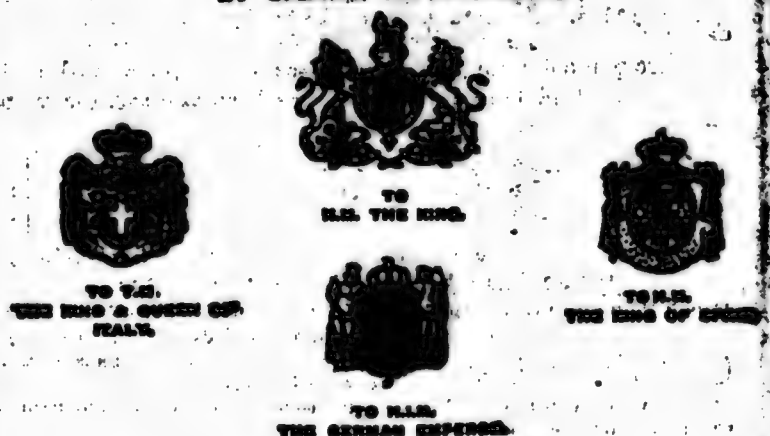
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WARNING

TO SMOKERS OF BLACK CAT VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.

The Queen's Christmas Gift Book

Are you collecting the empty packets and paper sealing bands from Black Cat Virginia Cigarettes? If so, read this.

The demand for this book is so extraordinary that to be absolutely sure of obtaining a copy you should

Send a post card

with your name and address clearly written on the back, and addressed on front—

"The Queen's Gift Book" Carreras, Ltd., 47, St. James' Place, Aldgate, LONDON, E.C.

We will reserve a copy for every post card received. The empty packets and paper sealing bands may be sent any time before the 1st February, 1909, but **SEND THE POST CARD TO-DAY.**

Our Free Offer.

Every time you buy a packet of Black Cat Virginia Cigarettes keep the empty outer case and the PAPER SEALING BANDS.

When you have 100 cases send them to us, with your name and address enclosed, and one copy of the Queen's Gift Book will be sent securely packed and post free.

Another way.

In order that every smoker will have an opportunity of getting a copy of the Queen's Book in time for Christmas, we have decided to give three optional ways of securing a copy.

1. Send 25 empty packets and 1/- in stamps.
2. Send 50 " " " 6d.

3. Send 75 empty packets and 3d in stamps.

Cases from 6d. packets count as two.

The paper sealing bands must accompany packets.

In the event of sending less than 100 packets, the amount paid will be refunded on receipt of the extra packets to make 100. This offer will remain open to 1st February, 1909. Send all parcels containing empty cases to above address.

Black Cat Virginia Cigarettes

Black Cat Cigarettes contain the finest tobacco ever grown in Virginia. Pay any price you like, you cannot buy better Virginia Cigarettes. The real natural taste of Pure Matured Virginia Leaf is found in every Black Cat Cigarette—an indescribable flavour which is only produced by Nature at her best. Flavours and essences are NEVER added to our Tobaccos. Test this for yourself—buy a packet.

◆ Ten Black Cat Virginia Cigarettes at 3d. are equal to ANY Virginia Cigarettes sold at 10 for 1s. WHY WASN'T MONEY?

10 for 3d.

◆ Test a Black Cat with ANY Virginia Cigarette at ANY price—we stand by your decision. DO IT TO-DAY.



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BURGLAR PROOF HOMES

are secured by the **GO-BANG BURGLAR ALARM**. Will may the burglar deem his living to be gone, for his field of operation is now restricted to houses where the

"GO-BANG"

BURGLAR ALARM

is not in use.

A handy little device, easily adjusted, but certain in action; the moment door or window is tampered with the whole neighbourhood is aroused. The best burglar insurance is prevention.

Price 2/6

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and all Defects in Speech effectually CURED by "The Mason Natural System, of 1876," either by correspondence or by personal tuition. The "Practical Guide" (11th Edition), with printed Medical and General testimony to the success of the system, is lent to enquirers, post free. A preliminary interview (without charge) can be had by previous appointment.

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SEND NO MONEY.

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We are also giving away Watches, Rings, Air Guns, Musical Instruments, etc.

IT NEED NOT COST YOU A PENNY OF YOUR OWN MONEY.

Send name and address (a postcard will do) and we will send per return 7s Xmas and New Year Cards together with our Xmas presents

Don't Delay.



Send To-day.

list. When sold remit us the money and we will give you a prize from our list, containing over 100 beautiful gifts. If you do not wish a phonograph you may make any other selection from our new presents list.

NEW CARD CO. (Dept. 73),

3, GREAT NEW STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN BULL'S LETTER BAG.

[THE EDITOR replies to, and has a chat with, some of his numerous correspondents.]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Will readers, when sending cuttings from newspapers, take care that in each case a sufficient portion is sent to identify the name of the paper and the date of issue?

OUR CHRISTMAS BOX SCHEME.—In view of the heavy work involved in the examination of claims, we shall be obliged if our readers will send in any coupons they may have in hand up to the end of October; and, further, if they will adopt a similar course at the end of this month.

JOHN BULL SIX PER CENT.—Readers desirous of acquiring a proprietary interest in JOHN BULL are referred to the notice at end of our City article, on page 507.

H. E. H. (South Norwood).—Yes, dear, Judge Willis, in his young days, did actually live on less than £40 a year. But he had most of his food given to him.

"MRS JO" (Balham Park Road) wants to know whether slavery is permitted in England, and why the lady who beat a black child was not punished. So far as we remember, the child had asked for trouble by circulating slanders. At the same time we agree that negro servants ought to be protected.

"TOWN-HALL" (South Tottenham) suggests that school-children should be taught to look to the right when leaving the pavement, and to the left when nearing the middle of the road.

A. W. R. (York) writes: "I was standing under a porch of a public building in York, where other people had collected sheltering from a drenching rain. A police constable came up and turned everyone away, young ladies in thin summer dresses having to walk through rain that any humane being would not see his dog out in. I did not move, until he told me, unless I did, he would take my name and address. These are the kind of acts that make the police so unpopular with the general public. If I were to see a policeman in trouble, I should certainly think of this inhuman being and should not be inclined to lend him any assistance." He should follow our example and make a practice of returning good for evil.

C. L. L. (Stamford Hill) might try the London Chamber of Commerce Employment Bureau, Oxford Court, Cannon Street.

"CHISWICK LANE."—Truscott is a girl, the sister-in-law of Paynter, of Clapham, in the same line of rascality.

W. W. (Glasgow).—Yes, we did recommend the Pelman School of Memory Training, if we remember right.

W. B. (Great Barton) wants a detailed account of the expenditure of the money subscribed for the Pan-Anglican Congress.

"PEAS" (Westcliffe-on-Sea) wants to know what to do with £100 which she has in Consols. She had better buy JOHN BULL Shares before she is too late.

J. D. W. (Burton-on-Trent).—All biscuits are acknowledged eventually, but none are paid for.

"YOUNG LIBERAL" (Chesterfield) says, "Would to God we had a houseful of suchlike honest outspoken men" as ourself. We hope this petitioner will ever pray.

V. H. M. (Forest Gate) and S. C. P. (Stoke Newington).—Thanks, we already have a file of the old JOHN BULL, and sometimes refer to it as an awful example.

E. M. (Liscard) says our reference to the Protestant Alliance was very just, and that "had those gentlemen been born to be Israelites, they would have cherished their leprosy in preference to looking upon the Brazen Serpent."

J. H. P. (Watford) wants us to publish the games of prominent chess players, but we scarcely think they are of sufficient general interest. What do other readers say?

A. R. (Kensal Rise) sends us a photograph of himself with a picture on the wall showing right through his forehead. We wonder what he has inside his head, or whether this is an instance of spirit photography?

J. T. E. (Briton Ferry) wants a biscuit for a newspaper which said that "the steam given off the sands was very dense," and he informs us that steam is invisible. We live and learn.

M. C. (Chester) saw a picture of the King and Queen receiving some officials and says, "they look very nice, but just think what it costs to keep this lot." We quite agree that officials are too numerous and too expensive, but we think our present Sovereign works jolly hard to earn his screw.

C. S. (Lower Clapton Road) wants a biscuit for the Hackney Borough Council for stating in their library rules that "tobacco or any other substance is not allowed to be smoked in the library." Does he suggest that tobacco is the only substance ever smoked? If so, what about opium, hashish, kif, cabbage, and brown paper? C. S. hints that he expects a prize for his suggestion. We give him our best thanks and kindest regards.

H. S. (Leytonstone) wants a biscuit for Pearson's Weekly for attributing the third witch's speech to Lady Macbeth. What does it matter which is witch?

L. D. (New Cross) was induced by an advertisement to buy a copy of the Daily Mail "Football Guide," which was described as "authoritative and interesting, in fact the only sufficient attempt ever made to supply just such information as footballers need." He says he has already discovered several bad mistakes. Better luck next time.

W. P. (West Norwood) sends us a copy of the Phono Trader and Recorder, with some gibberish apparently directed against us. "Allegedly" is a barbarous word, which we fail to understand; but it comes appropriately from exploiters of the modern *orgue de Barbarie*. Talking-machines are certainly in their infancy, and about as pleasant as German bands or Yankee orators.

A. T. H. (Wandsworth).—The Borough of Huntly is not very generous in offering £90 a year for a certificated burgh surveyor, sanitary inspector, water manager, road surveyor, collector of burgh rates, etc. But municipal economy is a good innovation.

"Biscuit-box" (Tottenham) and many others want us to republish all our biscuits in book form. But many have only ephemeral interest. What do other readers say?

"TOAD IN A HOLE" (Brighton) raises a big question when he asks "why it is some people have all the sweets of life while some cannot even get a Butter Ball?" It certainly sounds silly to consider people "too old at 35."

"BLACK & WHITE" WHISKY

BUCHANAN'S POPULAR 'SCOTCH.'

The Most Marvelous
Remedy the World
has ever known.

Thousands of Grateful
Testimonials.

**RHEUMATISM
SCIATICA, LUMBAGO**

threatens—often unsuspected—our systems, and unless early warded off, will make its dread presence felt. Doctors can tell you that the cause of Rheumatism may—unless checked in time—become the predisposing influence to Gout, Asthma, Hemiplegia, Diabetes, and many throat troubles now merely attributed to damp days or wet feet. But IT COMES HOME TO YOU more surely when some morning you find it hard to dress properly, and only with difficulty manage to hobble downstairs because of strange aches and pains. Yesterday you felt quite well, but now Rheumatism has claimed you—it often does with dramatic suddenness because you have neglected its warnings for many weeks.

"SOLSPA"—taken in time—would have prevented this attack. It would have eradicated the cause of the mischief from your system. But fortunately the virtue of "SOLSPA" do not end here. Not only before, but after the attack, has "SOLSPA" power to relieve and cleanse the system and CURE you altogether.

"SOLSPA"—it cannot be too much insisted on—is NOT a drug. It is the concentration of an Ancient Spa Water, thus a product of Nature's own Laboratory. Though searching as a CURE for Rheumatism and allied complaints, it is perfectly safe and agreeable enough to be taken by the most delicate persons, invalids, and even children.

A Genuine Proof of one of the marvellous Cures Effected
by "SOLSPA."

Conduit Street, London, W.

Gentlemen,—It is with deepest gratitude I am writing to you to thank you for the wonderful cure "SOLSPA" has effected in my case. I have been a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism for the last eight years, and have bought and tried all sorts of so-called remedies, and obtained no relief until six weeks ago, when my employer presented me with four bottles of "SOLSPA" and advised me to take it. I did so, and, after thirty-two days' treatment, I am as well as ever, and able to do my tailor work free from pain. I shall be pleased to swear to this statement, and am ready to answer all questions at any time. Your preparation is wonderful, and will prove a blessing to all suffering from Rheumatism.

I am, Sirs, Yours gratefully, RUDOLF THIERS.

Price 1/1 and 2/6 per bottle. The 2/6 size contains three times the quantity of 1/1 size.

"SOLSPA," LTD. (Dept. 3), 217, OLD ST., LONDON, E.C.
TELEPHONE 216 GUY.

JEWELLERY AT WHOLESALE PRICES

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

By dealing direct with us you save 50 per cent; surely this is an inviting enough. We are Manufacturers; there is no middleman's profit. You simply send your order, chosen from the great assortment in our catalogue and the ring, brooch or other article also on is sent from our manufactory to your house direct.

ALL OUR GEMS ARE GENUINE. WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUE.

We do not manufacture for the trade, we prefer to deal direct with our customers by this means we are able to keep the high reputation we have earned in the Jewellery business.

The quality also is unapproachable at our wholesale prices; any article not approved may be exchanged. Send to-day for our catalogue. Sent Free on request.

GRENFELL FRAZIER & CO.

DEPT. 60, 12, EDWARD RD, LONDON.

B. Y. (Rugby).—The start in the "Birmingham to London and Back" cycle race may quite well have been at Coventry. The London to Brighton and back walks always start from Croydon, and proceed to London, then to Brighton, and back to Croydon, so as to traverse London at the quietest time, the walks usually starting at about 9 p.m.

J. H. N. (Taplow).—We cannot act as a court of appeal for anagram competitions. If you enter them, you must be prepared for disappointments.

A. B. M. (Gloucester) sends us the following laconic message: "I could write you a letter you could not believe." Let him do his worst. In another communication he informs us that "there are only three people in England that know anything?" Who are the other two?

W. W. W. (Holloway) says:—"The nugget of gold referred to by S. P. R. (South Farnboro') was copied in plaster, and is in the School of Mines in Jermyn Street. It was found by chance, and ruined its owner, who worked no more, went mad, and died after some years of continual and somewhat picturesque drunkenness."

B. S. JUNIOR (Forest Gate), thinks this is the right moment to start an agitation for the revival of the Kingdom of Poland which, however, was never a great success. There are, moreover, quite enough problems already agitating Europe.

J. S. (Goudhurst) sends us a picture from the *News of the World* showing a man's face at a window. He points out that the length of the face is the width of four bricks with mortar, and that one brick with its mortar measures three inches. He argues that the face is a very long one, but it is perhaps not so long as those of the readers of the accompanying serial.

D. L. E. (Henllan).—The cutting is funny, but we receive so many gratuitous biscuits that we are not disposed to pull out coins of the realm for yours.

N. S. (Sunderland) says that our correspondent W. D. was probably wrong when he informed "Soldier" that his painting on glass was only a print gummed on and painted on the back. But N. S.'s contention seems to be based upon the fact that he has seen real paintings on glass, which nobody denies.

A. D. C. (Brighton) has a friend who paid threepence for an envelope labelled, "Particulars of a Sensational Discovery, showing you how to make Money by Systematic Betting." On opening the envelope he merely found an advertisement of several systems, the most prominent of which would be supplied for 5s. down and 15s. more if the system proved successful. The advertiser was "Captain Warwick, England's great racing Expert" (Bax Road, Manchester, S.E.). We certainly consider it a dirty trick to charge threepence for an advertisement, and we consider that the vendor ought to be prosecuted.

F. J. (Bradford) says that the vigilance of factory inspectors is simply laughed at, as people always know when to expect them and everything is prepared for their visit. He considers the inspectors ignorant and stupid, and tells us of a partition which is supposed to be washed with hot water and soap every fourteen months, but has not been touched since it was put up eight years ago. F. J. was encouraged to take a great deal of trouble and expend much time and money in preparing for the position of assistant factory inspector, and he passed all the tests satisfactorily, but now the Home Office refuses to appoint him, which seems rather hard lines.

"**PARADOX**" (Alderley Edge) wants a biscuit for the *Daily Telegraph* for a sentence about "Vienna and other towns of Germany." We are growing tired of recalling the precedent of Herodotus about "horses and other camels."

"**Bons**" (Cardiff) informs us that "the preliminary examination for the certificates is not an examination to qualify candidates for pupil teacherships." We don't sackcloth.

"**A CONSTANT READER**" (Nottingham) informs us that if you multiply 9 by 14876 you obtain 133884, which, being added together, makes 19. He is evidently a Tariff Reformer.

B. R. (East Dulwich) sends us a cutting from the *Canadian Gazette* traversing our remarks about an unfortunate British settler who was expelled from Canada. The Assistant Superintendent of Emigration says the expulsion was prompted by a humanitarian spirit. This takes a great many biscuits.

H. P. C. (Whitstable) says that the weather is affected by the planets, and that, as Venus was to be in conjunction with the moon on October 21st, we should have had weather from the 20th till the end of the month.

E. R. (Huddersfield) wants us to buy the *Drapery Times* to see whether they represented Huddersfield Railway Station as the Museum at Vienna. We will take his word for it.

F. W. U. (Bow) has seen the scaffold poles in leaf at Hadleigh, but says nothing about their figs.

"**LAVINUS**" (London, E.)—Yes, go on signing your name, lest we forget your genealogy.

B. W. (Tunbridge Wells) has received the usual letter from the "Spanish prisoner" dated as recently as the 1st inst.—so evidently the recent capture of a band of these swindlers has not done much towards stopping the game. There is more than a suspicion that some of the Spanish police are themselves in the pay of the rascals.

M. J. G. (Bath).—Our articles on "The Abode of Love" have, we think, dealt with the point you raise.

A. W. (Camden Town).—Thanks for sketch, but the J.P. does not look particularly "benign."

S. J. S. (Brentwood).—Thanks for interesting letter re Teachers' question, but we are unable to give further space to the matter at present.

T. M. (Cleator Moor).—You are evidently unaware that the paper which originally published the scandal respecting the Cabinet Minister has paid heavy damages.

L. W. J. (St. Margaret's).—Of course, if the Vicar of Andover insists upon his rights, he is entitled to charge 2s. 7d. for the baptismal certificate—but it is rather hard upon the old woman who wants her pension.

After Shaving.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM is the only rational cream to use after shaving, because it is so soothing and comforting that it immediately removes any soreness and irritation which shaving is apt to cause. Used overnight, it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.

Of all Chemists, 1/- Send 2d. for sample to
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Icilma Fluor Cream.

When Do You Expect Your Rise?

Maybe you have a definite date fixed. But maybe the getting of more money is, as with so many thousands of faithful workers, still a vague event in the misty future.

Why not so equip yourself as to get not only **MORE** money, but **CONSIDERABLY MORE** MONEY, and that within a remarkably short time, and with your employer pleased to give it to you?

All you need is training. You must be the man who knows how—the man with a mastery of his line—the "Know-the-Reason" man, NOT the "Rule-of-Thumb" man!

The I.C.S. course prepared for YOU has the one definite aim of increasing YOUR earning power by increasing your **TECHNICAL EFFICIENCY**.

The I.C.S. system of training men for their work while at their work absolutely supplies the means you want to make you succeed.

Post this dated coupon, and ask us any questions you choose. We shall answer gladly.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.

59 K., CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

Also at MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, and GLASGOW.

I am interested in your system of Technical Training and desire to increase my earning power. Please send me, post paid, free of charge, the book covering the subject before which I have marked X on the coupon, and full information how I can succeed in same:

Electrical Engineering.	Mining Engineering.
Civil Engineering.	Contracting and Building.
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Preparation for Examination.	

Name

Address

14/11/08. Occupation

THE PREMIER HOTEL OF NORTH WALES.

GRAND HOTEL, LLANDUDNO.

Luxurious Dining Rooms, Lounge, Smoking Room, Drawing Room, Billiard Room, etc.

BRIGHT, AIRY and COMFORTABLE BEDROOMS.

Lighted by Electricity. Heated by Steam Radiators.

Adjoining Pier and Concert Room.

Sea Views. South Aspect. Sheltered Position.

Equable Climate. Clear, Dry and Bracing Atmosphere.

Exceptional Facilities for Golfers.

Good Roads for Motoring and Cycling. Shooting.

Sea Fishing. Sea Water Baths. Garage. Dark Room.

Periodical Week-end Entertainments.

ATTRACTIVE CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME.

SPECIAL INCLUSIVE WINTER TERMS:

9/- per day; 3 Guineas per week.

Telegrams: "Grand, Llandudno."
Telephone: 150 and 0281.

R. C. VAUGHAN,
General Manager.

R. H. K. (Grimsby) argues, re spirit photography, that evidence of a thousand fraudulent stances does not upset that of a single genuine one. He says that "in 1874, Sir W. Crookes, during a series of test experiments, carried out at his own residence, with every conceivable precautionary measure, succeeded in obtaining spirit photographs, in circumstances which entirely preclude the possibility of duplicity or fraud." We remain impenitent.

J. R. T. (Hull) says he will look us up "now and again," but we are very busy just now.

"GRANDPAPA" is a sorter in the Post Office, and informs us that he dislikes wedding cake. He says, "Should I receive one of those worthless pieces of refuse from a friend myself, I would consign it to the manure heap." Why to that particular place?

"SORTING CLERK" (Dundee) says, "Most sorters I know have nothing but repugnance for such cake, knowing what it has probably been in contact with." He adds that "anybody who could place a tin bridecake box on the market would make quite a pot of money."

H. A. (Plymouth) considers Judge Willis a "mouldy beggar." If we did we should not say so.

A. H. C. (Eastcheap).—A biscuit was awarded to Mrs. Lawrence for saying that she only wanted to talk to Mr. Asquith "as man to man." But she probably does want to talk to him like a man.

G. W. J. (Bristol).—It was an amusing misprint to say that "harvest festival services were held at St. Thomas's Church yesterday," but we don't pay for biscuits when we can get so many for nothing.

J. D. J. (Walsham).—We agree that many magistrates might be more indulgent in the case of a first offence.

G. D. B. (Bristol) sends us a *Daily Express* snapshot containing a figure which certainly has every appearance of a spirit photograph.

W. R. (Loughton).—We cannot say whether the vicar's action was "most cowardly and beyond contempt," as you have omitted to send the paper you mention.

A. R. N. P. (South Hampstead).—Mr. Blatchford was quite right to describe his Socialist story as "an impossible romance."

G. P. O. (Leeds) says that Post Office officials never dream of stealing wedding cake, and that, if the public would pack the stuff properly, there would be no cause for complaint. He adds, "If postal officials were inclined to steal, they would draw the line at that sombre-hued, evil-smelling mess."

C. H. P. (Ilford) says that Post Office officials have been told to take no notice of any remarks made by the Press about the alleged confiscation of wedding cake, and that any complaints made by the public will be dealt with in the official manner. We know that official manner.

"RURUS" (Glasgow) wants a biscuit for the phrase "being a little deaf, he failed to notice." But may we not notice things with our ears as well as with our eyes and hearts?

J. F. B. (Aston Manor) sends us a snapshot which he took of his daughter, and says there is a shadowy face on her hair quite equal to any of Archdeacon Colley's fakes. It is certainly rather an odd effect of light.

S. W. (Greenock) wants a biscuit for an advertisement of a "single man and daughter." But we suppose a widower may be called single.

W. G. (Finsbury Park).—£15 a year, even with livery and washing, are certainly not much for a General to offer an old soldier. But how old is the soldier?

A. H. (Fulham).—Shoddy is composed of all kinds of things.

A. W. (Camden Town).—Thanks for the sketch of the fossil. Behold it is very good.

G. F. P. (Erdington).—The slip of "Far East" for "Near East" was discovered and corrected after a few copies had been struck off.

G. I. (Douglas).—We do not recommend the Murray Company or their ear drums.

H. A. A. (Chesterhill, Ohio, U.S.A.).—We soon detected the fraud of the Severn Tunnel story, but did not take proceedings owing to pathetic circumstances connected with the case.

R. W. (Handsworth) says we "must be aware of the great suffering prevailing among the poor caused by strong drink," and thinks it a pity that we should oppose "a measure which must surely effect an improvement in the existing deplorable conditions." R. W. is evidently unaware that during the first half of the current financial year the revenue from the alcoholic taxes continued on the downward course.

R. W. (Tunbridge Wells) hopes that Jim Crow saved a good thirst for the October brewings. It is about the only thing he does save.

J. B. (Glasgow) informs us that Michaelmas Day always falls on September 29th. We thank him, and hope our next goose will lay more golden eggs.

W. F. H. (Salford) sends us circulars of the Medical Society (Chorlton-on-Medmore), some quacks who are running a football competition.

"SWAGGY" invited us a long time ago to accompany him to Australia and join him in a kangaroo chase. We asked him when he was starting, and he said October 30th, but, to our great disgust, we find that he expected us to pay our own passage. As he observes, this is "a sorry invitation." However, we are sorry, and will travel with him in spirit. He is very anxious about his JOHN BULL during the five weeks' journey. We must really try to supply him by wireless telegraphy. Bon voyage, and all good luck!

F. F. (Margate) objects to the phrase "a bad misfit," but the adjective adds emphasis. Take the three degrees of comparison: a failure, a bad failure, and a damned bad failure.

P. B. (Clapton) and E. S. (Mildmay Park).—Fancy suggesting that we should award a biscuit to the *Hackney Spectator*? It might turn round upon us and hunt us out of Parliament.

G. H. P. (Birmingham).—Afraid we must not award biscuits except upon documentary evidence. Sorry you do not agree with us over the Licensing Bill, but some day you will come to the conclusion that we are acting as the best friend of the Government.

Consumption Can be Cured.



DR. DERK P. YONKERMANN, WHO HAS DISCOVERED A WONDERFUL CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

At last a positive cure for Consumption has been found. A wonderful specific has been produced which destroys the tubercle bacilli—the germs of Consumption—without injury to even the most delicate constitution. This remarkable discovery has already been tested in numberless cases with such marvellous success that Consumption can no longer be considered an incurable disease. Consumption in its far-advanced stages, aggravated cases of bronchitis, asthma, and catarrh have been quickly cured by this new treatment, even after change of climate and the use of emulsions and all the usual remedies brought no relief whatever.

In order to place this treatment in the hands of every sufferer, both rich and poor, the discoverer has organised a distributing company. Through this company he has arranged to supply a generous

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

of his discovery to those having Consumption or any allied complaint. If you have Consumption or its symptoms, do not hesitate, but send your name and address to the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. 567), 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C. By return of post you will receive the free trial together with full instructions for the scientific treatment and cure of Consumption, bronchitis, asthma and catarrh.

Don't wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption; if you have bronchitis, asthma, chronic catarrh, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write at once. The free trial treatment costs you absolutely nothing, and is sufficient to prove to you that this new discovery is no mere Emulsion, tonic, or flesh producer, but a wonderful cure for Consumption in all its varied forms.

KALLICRATES.

The game for the Train, for the Drawing-room, for the Club, for the Study. Anyone can play it, clever players can excel at it!

Post free, 1/- P.O.

ADDRES—

KALLICRATES, 121, Seilhill Rd., Sparkhill, Birmingham.

"MOORE THE MURDERER" (Bermondsey) wants a biscuit for an announcement that some billiard players were matched to play a game of 1,000 up, one of them conceding 2,000 start. But this might mean that he began the game owing 2,000.

L. F. H. (Plaistow) thinks spirits are "pavid creatures" without "the courage for daylight." But they comfort Crow at all hours.

W. J. L. M. (Wapping).—You test our credulity very far when you consult us about the old watch trick and inform us that you have read us since No. 1. We fear you cannot have read every word.

E. R. (Antwerp) answered an advertisement in the *Daily Telegraph*, and received a letter from the London and Continental Agency, Ltd. (59 and 61, New Oxford Street), asking for 10s. 6d. for a problematical post as foreign correspondent. He exclaims, "What a tremendous circulation JOHN BULL must have, isn't it?" Quite right—it is.

F. K. D. (Highgate) criticises J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., of Ludgate Hill, and says that their offer to supply a useless article at half price must be a joke. We certainly do not like the tone of their communication. We can quite believe that the Imperial Supply Co. (42, Junction Road, N.) and the Labrador Watch Co. (4, Brixton Road) are due to the same inspiration.

T. W. M. (Worcester).—"Gun-fire coffee" sounds rather hot and strong.

J. D. (South Hackney).—We thoroughly endorse the excellent sentiments expressed in your poem, which we have read with great pleasure.

Messrs. BAY AND ORWIN, Photographic Advertisement Specialists (Victoria Works, Southwick, Sussex), are aggrieved by our reference to one of their pictorial advertisements in the L.B. and S.C.R. carriages. They say that "the station mentioned above each advertisement refers to the nearest L.B. and S.C.R. terminus to that particular hotel." Yes, but the poor foreigner might imagine that the hotel advertised was the one nearest to the particular station, particularly when he saw "Victoria Station" and "Victoria Embankment." However, we quite understand that no deception was intended.

J. R., JUN. (Ramsey).—Sorry we have no time for other people's puzzles.

H. D. C. (Atherton), J. G. H. (Lewisham), H. C. (Highgate), M. E. P. (Dundee), G. A. H. (South Woodford), G. M. (Norbury), A. B. (Palmer's Green), F. F. (Margate), H. N. R. (Ipswich), M. R. (Northampton), H. K. L. (Gloucester), H. G. W. C. (Beeston), H. W. L. (Hitchin), W. H. P. (Torquay), D. G. M. (South Ealing), C. E. W. (Bournemouth West), W. H. S. (Derby), F. C. (Ealing), H. J. K. (Peckham), H. H. S. (Liverpool), W. M. (Leicester), T. E. J. (New Cross), "COMPARISON" (Kennington Cross), W. H. D. (Nottingham), W. G. (Sefton Park), W. J. (Watford), F. M. (Chatham), L. C. (West Ealing), A. W. (Hackney), H. S. (Bow Road), H. W. B. (Stockport), A. E. L. (Worthing), E. R. (Cranbrook), P. W. L. (Erington), G. W. B. (Montreal), W. G. Y. (Merton Park), W. O. W. (Acton), J. W. T. (Southport), G. P. (Guernsey), R. T. C. (Fulham), R. B. F. (Leicester), C. H. K. (Helston), W. R. P., D. McC. (Ravenscourt Gardens), J. T. jun. (Newcastle), W. E. H. (Leicester), C. R. (St. Albans), J. M. S.—Y. (Onitsha, S. Nigeria), T. C. G. (West Hartlepool), V. E. J. (Usk), W. G. S. (Sheffield), B. S. L. (Franco-British Exhibition), F. G. H. (Glasgow), and J. C. P. (Kyle). Many thanks.

(We regret we are obliged to hold over a large number of replies.)

TRADE NOTES.

A good cigar has generally been considered as a rich man's smoke, because the price is usually beyond the pocket of the ordinary man. In the ordinary way, before the smoker gets his cigar, it passes through many dealers' hands, each taking a commission, and thus rendering the price per cigar very high. By dealing direct, it is now possible to buy a well-made Havana flavoured cigar at the very low price of 6s. 6d. per box of 50, carriage paid, and this line is being pushed by the Bond Cigar Co., of Alexandra Dock, Grimsby. Other brands, higher priced, but just as reasonable, can be had, and readers of JOHN BULL are advised to write for full particulars of the many cigar bargains this firm offer. As a proof of the quality, and in order that you may test without risk, you can smoke five cigars free from any box supplied by the Bond Cigar Co., and if they are not to your entire satisfaction, your money will be refunded in full if you return the remainder of the box within seven days. This certainly is a generous offer that should appeal to the public.

To those of our readers who appreciate a really good whisky, of full and ripe, yet mellow and distinctive, flavour, the fine brand of Messrs. W. Anderson and Co.—Three Star Scotch Whisky—may be recommended. It is excellent.

Carreras, Ltd., the proprietors of the "Black Cat" cigarette, have ordered 10,000 copies of the Queen's gift book, to present to their customers as Christmas gifts. Here is an example that should be widely followed.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.

£20 to £5,000 lent on your approved note of hand, WITHOUT SURETIES OR SECURITIES.

Distance no object. No fees. Strictly confidential. Apply personally or letter.

CHARLES STEVENS & CO.,

12, Devonshire Chambers Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.

Telephone: CENTRAL 9713.

Small & Safe Investments IN CONTINENTAL SECURITIES.

Est. 1882. SEND FOR PARTICULARS (1d. POSTCARD).

CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & Co., 10 and 12, Place de la Bourse, Paris.

5 CIGARS FREE

Actual Size 4 1/2 ins.

Write to-day—NOW.

ALL SMOKERS APPRECIATE a really good cigar—but all cannot afford them. Why pay a fancy price for a cigar and put money into the pockets of the middle-man? You can buy direct from us and have the different comm. ions.

We are in a position to dispose of a large quantity of our celebrated

NO. 2 PLANTERS SAMPLE CIGARS

at a nominal price, 5/6 box of 50 (two boxes 12/6). The 5 cigars are 4 1/2 ins. long, thoroughly high grade in every respect, in perfect condition, compared of the choicest and most exquisite leaves blend, with finest Havana tobacco and possessing that splendid Havana Flavour which smokers so much appreciate. As a proof of the exceptional value we give, we agree to perfect good faith, to allow you to

SMOKE 5 FREE

5

50
In box
6/6
Car. paid.
(2 BOXES 12/6.)

and if they are not to your entire satisfaction return the remainder of the box within 7 days and we will refund your money in full. We do not question your judgment. No firm can back their goods with a stronger guarantee. We know the Value we give.

State whether Mild, Medium or Full Flavour Required.

Or, as Cheque and P.O. "S. and S. Spalding & Sonian Bank."

BOND CIGAR CO. (Dept. B), Alexandra Dock, Grimsby.



OVERCOAT ON EASY TERMS.

HERE are few things more comfortable and helpful than being nicely and stylishly dressed. Our 30/- Chesterfield Overcoat makes you nicely and stylishly dressed. The fabrics we use are those good looking rough tweeds every good dresser wears; they look well in the piece, and they look well in the coat. We give a perfect fit and charge low prices—thus our position as popular West-End tailors. If you let us measure and fit you, you will always possess that pleasing feeling of being well and stylishly dressed. Write for free patterns, book of fashions and self-measurement form. We pay carriage on overcoat.

30/- Easy Terms, or 2s. in the & off for cash down.

Catesby & Sons, (Dept. 70) 64-67, Tottenham-Ct.-Rd. LONDON, W.

MOLASSINE MEAL (Improved Process)

MAKES HORSES "GO."

Keeps them healthy and always Fit.

BETTER VALUE THAN CORN.

It is used by the BRITISH ARMY, BOROUGH COUNCILS, the leading Carriers in London, and thousands of Horse-owners.

Molassine for Dog and Poultry feeds contain all the antiseptic, digestive and health-giving properties of Molassine Meal.

Of all Corn Merchants, and

THE MOLASSINE CO., Ltd, 29, Mark Lane, London E.C.

RACING NOTES

By W. LOTINGA.

("Larry Lynx" of "The People," and "Magpie" of "The Globe.")

But is Winning for Someone Else.

Crathorne is named after the private residence at Yarm of Mr. J. L. Dugdale, who used to own the horse. The Archer of the North.

The fact that J. Priestman has relinquished his license as a jockey reminds one of what a fine horseman the North Country had really was, and how he won a good many races during his recent brief career solely due to jockeyship. Priestman was rather heavy, and really little known except on a few Northern racecourses, for his opportunities were few. He was, however, of a rougher type of jockey, both as to his "kit" and ability, than we associate with crack jockeyship in and around Newmarket.

Poor Reciprocation.

Rare are cases in which the success of anything is irresistibly associated with the name of one man. If the whole racing world were asked to what could be attributed the abnormal improvement and signal victories of Velocity, the immediate answer would be to name Mr. Peebles, who trained him—in fact, who rescued him from little above the selling ranks, and made him, within a twelvemonth, the crack handicap and cup horse in England. It is thus very astounding to learn that his erstwhile trainer has been denied his very earnest and simple request to be permitted to have a small memento of the horse who recently died. Truly nothing succeeds like success, and equally the world is very rapid in forgetting favours or services rendered! Prophetic.

Having missed her Derby engagements so as to become fresh for the Osmaston Nursery to-day (Thursday), I hope Sir Henry Randall will receive due amends with

THE FASTNET

while in to-morrow's Gold Cup, LAGOS will have my support, as Pure Gem is an unlikely starter. There can be no gain-saying that Morton tried the latter a literal certainty for the Cesarewitch. Lingfield at the week-end should give THE LOAF a victory at last in the Yewhurst Welter (unless, as is possible, he waits for Warwick), while, although she will be at a good price,

IMPRESSION

strikes me as the "best thing" of the meeting, especially supported EACH WAY, in the Stayers' Handicap on Saturday.

Warwick will have been decided prior to next week's notes appearing, and therefore we can only hope for the one annual success to come to poor, unlucky SCHNAPPS at last on his favourite course, while his stable companion, CRUSADER, is thrown in the Midland Counties Handicap, and may, perhaps, complete the double.

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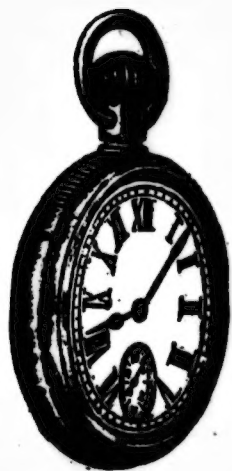
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The following claims have been received for the issues of September 5, 12, 19, and October 3:-

W. W. MILLAR, Holmwood, Grosvenor Avenue, Mapperley Park, Nottingham. (No. 5561-September 25th.)

T. MORRISON, 22, Duke's Grove, Whitworth Park, Manchester. (No. 4994-September 25th.)

G. A. BIRNBOURNE, 17, Hanover Park, Peckham, S.E. (No. 14496-September 25th.)

JOHN BENTLEY, 69, Market Street, Fenton, Staffs. (No. 53517-September 25th.)

HARRY COLLIER, 155, Wick Road, Hemarton, N.E. (No. 106199-September 19th.)

W. J. FRANK, 129, Dames Road, Forest Gate, E. (No. 149008-September 25th.)

JAMES GILLAN, 12, Castle Street, Aberdeen. (No. 80076-September 25th.)

H. PARRY, 29, Arundel Street, Princess Park, Liverpool. (No. 293-September 25th.)

T. GARRATT, 4, Davies Street, Tonypandy, Rhondda Valley. (No. 129169-September 25th.)

Geo. HORNBY, 63, Quarry Road Street, Fulham, S.W. (No. 121341-October 3rd.)

The following are the fifty numbers for our issue of October 10:-

41; 222; 7235; 7856; 13217; 20319; 27006; 30196;
33719; 39673; 43647; 52084; 54832; 64319; 66335;
71233; 85455; 98404; 102396; 106532; 114007;
118314; 129494; 132075; 145291; 153387; 160247;
168925; 173993; 180944; 190592; 204653; 208031;
212469; 215520; 220225; 230008; 247395; 259764;
266122; 268172; 275656; 277073; 285549; 298055;
300420; 304323; 312003; 316224; 320333.

SERIAL NUMBERS SHOULD BE DISREGARDED, BUT FINAL ONE ARE, OF COURSE, ESSENTIAL.

THE FIRST NUMBER IN RESPECT OF THIS WEEK WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN OUR ISSUE DATED DECEMBER 12th. (PUBLISHED DECEMBER 17th.)

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That will do to go on with. We will amplify the list from time to time. NOW, WHICH OF THESE PRESENTS WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE? It rests entirely with you.

One of the PIANOS will be presented to the LADY READER and one to the GENTLEMAN READER who sends us in-between now and December 15th-the greatest number of coupons, as printed below and which will appear in each of our issues till then.

All the rest of the Prints will be apportioned on a similar basis amongst those who fail to secure a Piano, and ALL OTHER READERS who send in coupons in the period just mentioned. The more coupons, the more valuable the prize.

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HERBERT VIVIAN, Esq.

J. S. ELIAS, Esq., Director and Manager of Scheme Limited, And others to be subsequently announced.

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We cannot supply copies for distribution, in connection with this Scheme, as our printing presses are already heavily taxed, and it is essential that CURRENT ISSUES should be seen by PROSPECTIVE NEW READERS.

In view of the heavy work involved in the examination of claims, we shall be obliged if our readers will send in any coupons they may have in hand for the month of October, and, further, if they will adopt a similar course at the end of this month.

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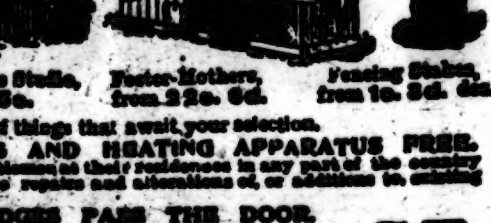
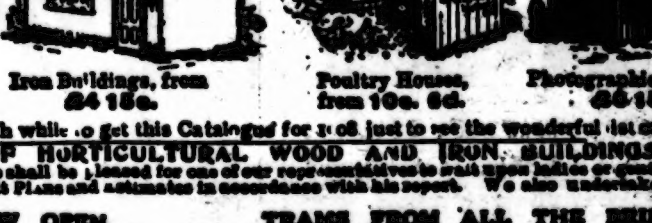
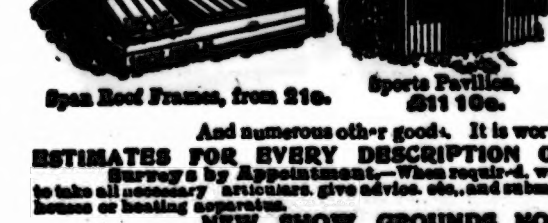
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